

SLAYER RECEIVES DEATH SENTENCE WITH CALMNESS

Tampa, Fla., August 10.—(AP)—Stuffed and calm as he has been throughout his trial for the murder of members of the Leoney Merrill family here last May, Benjamin Franklin Lewis today heard the sentence of death passed upon him.

Trial of Leonard Thompson, indicted on murder charges in connection with the same case, was to have gone on today, but lack of sufficient witnesses to provide a jury caused postponement until next Monday.

NEW RULE ADOPTED BY PRINTERS' UNION

Indianapolis, Ind., August 10.—(AP)—A new rule which vitally affects the relationship between the employer and employee was adopted at the convention of the International Typographical union here. The new rule provides that in case of discharge of an employee by a publisher when the employee is a member of the union, the publisher must first advise the union, and the union must then advise the employee. This rule does not specifically provide for its enforcement by the union, but it is understood that the union will enforce it.

The new rule backed by President Charles F. Howard, president of the union, was adopted only after a stiff fight and a roll call demanded by James J. Hogan, of Cleveland, editor of the National Labor Union.

50 Members Attend Grant Park Reunion Of Camp Family Group

The reunion of the Camp family, a very large one in this section, was held at Grant park Wednesday.

There were more than fifty present representing many occupations, including lawyers, doctors, teachers, preachers, farmers, clerks, merchants and many others.

Speeches were made in the interest of increasing the attendance at the annual event, and in memory of those who had died during the past twelve months.

An elegant basket picnic dinner was served and all who partook of it were high in their praise of the Camps, not only in business but in cooking as well.

The second Wednesday in August is the date set for the regular annual reunion. The reunion of 1927 was thought to be the most interesting one yet held.

PAGE FIVE

MODERATE TAX CUT FAVORED

(By Leased Wire to the Constitution and Washington, August 10.—) Emphasis placed upon savings in interest payments in an address by Acting Secretary of the Treasury Ogden Mills today at the institute of public affairs of the University of Virginia.

Mr. Mills said that the administration will oppose anything more than a moderate tax reduction at the coming session of congress.

While Mr. Mills did not refer to the approaching tax revision, his discussion of savings in interest, due to the rapid reduction in the public debt during the past half dozen years, was interpreted as meaning that the treasury will insist upon holding tax revenues at a high enough level to insure substantial cuts in the debt each year.

In view of the declaration by H. M. Lord, director of the budget, at the Virginia institute that the surplus for the fiscal year 1928 will be "in excess of \$200,000,000," it is regarded as likely that the treasury will seek to hold the tax reduction down to about \$655,000,000 during the last fiscal year. There was a surplus of \$655,000,000 during the last fiscal year. The democrats and some republican groups are even to demand a reduction of from \$300,000,000 to \$400,000,000 or more.

Mr. Mills in his address pointed out that the collection in the debt since 1921, when the republicans came into power, has meant an annual saving in interest charges of more than \$200,000,000. Furthermore, through reduction in interest rates made possible by the improved credit of the government, there has been a further saving of \$400,000,000 a year, a total lowering of interest charges of \$200,000,000.

It is apparent that the administration intends that the debt shall be reduced each year, not only by the amount of the statutory sinking fund together with receipts from foreign nations, but also by at least \$100,000,000 or \$200,000,000 besides.

U. S. STEEL'S UNFILED ORDERS SHOW GAIN

New York, August 10.—(AP)—Unfiled orders of the United States Steel corporation on July 31, made public at noon today, totaled 3,742,314 tons, an increase of 88,705 tons compared with those at the end of the preceding month.

Greatly Reduced Fares

to Wilmington, N. C., Norfolk (Portsmouth), Richmond, Virginia Beach and other points August 19, September. Call WAJAC 5018-5019.

DAVISON-PAXON Co.
Affiliated with
MACYS—New York

Establishing New Value Records!

Best Furniture Sale!



**Lacquered
Dining Room Set
\$39.75**

Adapt itself to that comfy little
dining room with the addition of the very at-
tractive or blue with effective decora-
tion can be had for \$24.50.

CASH-TEN-PAYMENT PLAN

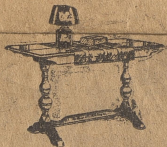


**Lacquard Velour
Dining Room Suite
\$119**

Finished frame covered in fac-
tious of damask reverse. Of the
bed throughout, moss and cotton
ed.

CASH-TEN-PAYMENT PLAN

Davison-Paxon Co., Fifth Floor



**Extension Table
\$29.75**

A beautifully finished ta-
ble with mahogany or
walnut top on heavy gum
base. For dining room,
living room or hall.
Sketched.



**Windsor Chair
\$5.75**

Colonial Windsor chair
with heavy turnings, lion
back and attractive pad-
dled. Birchwood finished
in mahogany or walnut.
Sketched.



**Occasional Chair
\$19.75**

Square back occasional
chairs in a choice of three
velour and tapestry cov-
ers. Walnut turned arms.
For hall or living room.
Sketched.

CLARK HOWELL
Editor and General Manager
Clark Howell, Jr., Business Manager



Published at the office of Atlanta as second-class mail matter.

Telephone WAL 606.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:
Daily... \$1.00
Sunday... \$1.00
Single Copies... 10c
By Mail... \$1.00

ATLANTA, GA., AUGUST 11, 1927.

J. B. HOLLIDAY, Constitution Building

THE CONSTITUTION is on sale to New

Members of the Associated Press

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SAMPSON FOR GOVERNOR

Several Reasons Why

All Colored People of Kentucky should use their influence and ballots to nominate and elect Judge F. D. Sampson, of the Kentucky Court of Appeals, Governor of Kentucky

He is, and Always has been, an Ardent Friend of the Colored Race

A Stalwart Republican and a Great and Good Judge

Every colored person in Kentucky should be interested in the nomination and election of Judge F. D. Sampson, of the Kentucky Court of Appeals, as Governor of Kentucky because he is the true and tried friend of the race. This is well known to all colored people of Eastern Kentucky who have come in close contact with Judge Sampson. As a lawyer he always represented colored defendants whether they had money with which to pay the fee or not. When they needed money for schools and churches he gave it. Some years ago when the colored people had no school building in Harboursville, the home town of Judge Sampson, and when money for the purpose of erecting school buildings could only be collected from the property of colored people, Judge Sampson started a movement in Harboursville for raising the funds with which to build a respectable school building for the colored children. Most of the colored people of that city at that time were rather poor. They could not give much money to the fund, but they subscribed small sums of from \$1.00 to \$10.00, the whole amount being less than \$100.00, and Judge Sampson furnished the balance of the money except for a few small contributions from white people with which a handsome school building was erected for the colored children in Harboursville. Every colored citizen of that town who has lived there very long knows all the facts and can tell you about it. The school building thus erected was one of the handsonest in the county at that time and cost a rather large sum of money for those days.

A Life-Long Lincoln Republican

Judge Sampson's father, Joseph Sampson, was an abolitionist and exposed the cause of the slaves. He voted for Abraham Lincoln in his first race for President and also his second race, and was an ardent Republican from the birth of the party. Judge Sampson's uncle on both his mother and father's side fought in the Union Army to free the slaves. So, you see he is a pure bred Lincoln Republican. His sympathies are naturally with the colored race.

Justice for Race

Before Judge Sampson was elected judge of the circuit court in the counties of Knox, Whitley and McCreary, colored men were not allowed to sit upon juries in some of the counties. He changed this rule, and directed the Jury Commissioners to place the names of honorable, respectable colored men in the jury wheel, and they did so, and thereafter colored men served on the juries in all of the counties along with white men. In the trial of cases where the liberty and property of colored people were involved Judge Sampson exercised great care to see that their rights were fully protected and no colored person ever had cause to complain of any ruling made by Judge Sampson during his whole term as Circuit Judge.

Education of the Race

Judge Sampson is a firm believer in the education of the young, and does not believe that it should be confined to the white race alone. He insists that the Normal school for colored people at Frankfort, a State institution, as well as other white colored schools in Kentucky, should have more financial aid from the State to the end that all colored boys and girls of this Commonwealth may have greater and better educational facilities. This is a part of his programme, if elected Governor.

VOTE FOR



JUDGE F. D. SAMPSON

Decides Case for Colored Schools

After his election as Judge of the Kentucky Court of Appeals, Judge Sampson brought a friendly suit against the white board of education of that city, to determine whether the colored children should have a share of the money arising from taxation of corporations, a thing the colored people had been denied up to that time. The case was decided against the colored people in the Circuit Court and was appealed to the Court of Appeals of Kentucky, at Frankfort. The case was assigned to Judge Sampson for preparation and was heard and determined by the whole court. A similar question had been presented to the court on different occasions before that but the court had sidestepped the question and allowed the white people to take all the money arising from the taxation of corporations for white schools. This was a great injustice to the colored people and amounted to a denial of equal opportunities to the colored children. This great wrong outraged the sense of justice and fair play which always animated the heart and conscience of Judge Sampson, and he set about to right it and did so in an able opinion prepared by him for the court, which is now the law of the land. By this opinion the colored children of Kentucky for the first time were permitted to take their pro rata share of the money arising from taxation of corporations. In that opinion Judge Sampson held that a corporation was neither white nor black and does not belong to either the white or colored race, hence the property of corporations is subject to taxation for the use and benefit of both races for school purposes. Since that time the colored people have been getting more money for their schools. The original opinion in the school case may be found in Volume 180, Kentucky Reports 574, and the response to the petition for rehearing may be found in Volume 181, Kentucky Reports, page 303. These books can be had in any lawyer's office in Kentucky. The opinions read as follows:

Board of Education of Colored Free School of Mayfield vs. Board of Education of White School of Mayfield

(Decided May 17, 1918).

OPINION OF THE COURT BY JUDGE SAMPSON, REVERSING: Mayfield is a city of the fourth class as such it maintains a free graded school for white children, and a separate free graded school for colored pupils. This action was instituted by the trustees of the colored graded school against the trustees of the white graded school of Mayfield to recover of the latter \$2,797.43, alleged to be due the colored graded school as its pro rata part of \$14,228.77, the total ad valorem tax collected and appropriated by the white graded school trustees from all corporations liable to taxation in the city of Mayfield. The white board of trustees collected from the corporations of the city of Mayfield taxes amounting to \$14,346.56 for certain years named in the petition. Of this sum the plaintiffs, the colored board, claim they are entitled to the \$2,797.43, part thereof, or \$2,659.25, there being for the said years 2,778 colored pupil children and 14,613 white colored pupil children in the district (The aggregate enumeration for the six years was 14,613).

The trial court sustained a general demurrer to all paragraphs in plaintiff's petition except the one alleging that the Young Men's Building Association, a corporation owning property in the district, some of the stockholders of which were white and others black, and which corporation had been assessed by and had paid to the white school board taxes in the sum of \$71.65, and of which sum the colored board claimed its pro rata share, of \$13.65. The school board its claim upon the ratio of colored pupil children in the district to the whole number of pupil children therein, but the court did not accede to this claim but proceeded upon the theory that the colored board of education was entitled to recover that proportion only of \$71.65 taxes paid by the corporation which the colored stockholders in said company bore to the stock issued and outstanding. This view of the trial court was erroneous. No doubt the demurrer to this paragraph was overruled upon the idea that since it was affirmatively shown that part of the stockholders of this company were black and part white, that this paragraph of plaintiff's petition manifested a right of recovery to that part of the taxes from this corporation which corresponded to the share or proportion of the stock so owned and held by colored persons only in the company. Afterwards, as the amount sought to be recovered in that paragraph was only thirteen dollars and sixty-five cents the trial court sustained a special demurrer to the petition as it then stood and dismissed plaintiff's action because, as it is asserted, the court did not have jurisdiction of the case in controversy. The amount sued for was \$2,797.43 which, of course, was the jurisdictional amount. The sustaining of the demurrer to all of the petition, except that paragraph setting forth the thirteen dollar item, did not relieve the court of jurisdiction. Jurisdiction in such cases depends not upon the amount the plaintiff may show himself entitled to recover, but upon the amount sued for. Montgomery v. Glasscock, 121 S. W. 618; Denham v. Western Union Telegraph Co., 87 S. W. 788. The special demurrer should, therefore, have been overruled.

Question Presented

The principal question presented is: Can the white graded school trustees of said city appropriate the entire revenue arising from taxes on all corporations of the city to the use of the white graded schools, and thus exclude the colored graded school and its board of trustees from the benefits of such revenue? This question

Neither White Nor Black

It must be conceded that the property of a corporation is subject to taxation in the same manner as that of natural persons. A corporation can not be said to have color; it is neither white nor black. Corporations are entities created by the state and by it given a name and a situs. They are creatures of the law, and this

law has its source in all the people. The Commonwealth is made up of all the people, both white and black, and so constituted it has power and authority to grant charters to corporations and thus create these fictitious persons. While a corporation is neither white nor black, and has no politics, religion, sex, social standing or tangible form, and cannot be classed as either belonging to the Caucasian or African race, it must nevertheless bear its share of the burden of the government.

White and Black

Under our law either white men or black men may organize a corporation, or men of the two races, acting jointly, may organize and conduct a corporation. Sometimes a corporation has a large number of stockholders, some white and some black, but to ascertain which stockholders are white and which are black would be a difficult task. With this the state has nothing to do. It does not matter one whit whether a stockholder is white or black so far as the validity and standing of the corporation are concerned, nor as to the tax it pays or the appropriation made therefor. There appears to be no more reason to assert that a corporation belongs to the white or Caucasian race than to declare it to be of the African or negro race. It may be that most of the stockholders, or perhaps all of the stockholders, of a given corporation are white, yet these individual stockholders are separate and distinct from the corporation itself. The artificial person has a separate entity recognized in law distinct and apart from the stockholders or directors who organize and conduct the company or own stock in it.

Some of the corporations taxed in this case are foreign to the State of Kentucky. Whether their stockholders are white or black is unknown, but what proportion is the white and what black, is of no concern.

The statutes, section 4101, with reference to taxation for school purposes, specifically provide that the tax arising from railroads and bridges shall be apportioned between the white and colored schools in the ratio of their numerical pupils, but no such provision is contained in the charters of fourth class cities.

Negro to Share Corporation Taxes

A large part of the school tax raised for maintaining graded schools in fourth class cities comes from the corporations, and if the white schools have exclusive right to appropriate the tax from the property owned by all white citizens and taxpayers but likewise all taxes arising from corporations included in the boundary, the colored schools must suffer grievously because the revenue arising from the assessment of property owned by colored taxpayers is less than that of the white, not to mention the greater amount derived from corporations by the white schools.

Demurrer Sustained

In sustaining the general demurrer the trial court failed to make a necessary distinction between the taxes payable by the corporation and the taxes payable by its stockholders or directors. The stockholder lists his shares along with other tangible assets for taxation and must pay upon his shares unless this duty is performed by the corporation for him, but in no instance is the stockholder required to list and pay taxes on the property of the corporation. This is done by the corporation.

All to Share Taxes

There is and can be no good reason why the revenue arising from taxation of the property of these artificial beings, these children of the state, having neither tangible form nor color should be devoted exclusively to the education of white children. Colored children are the wards of the state in the same sense and to the same extent as are white children, and are equally entitled to care, protection and training, and this is vouchsafed not only by our form of government but by the express terms and provisions of our Federal and State Constitutions. The prime object and

fundamental principle of our free school system is to educate all citizens of the state to the end that they may become more efficient. The well being of every community in the state and of the state at large is best subserved by affording every child in the Commonwealth an opportunity to acquire an education.

Illiteracy is the bane of society; its greatest burden and most dangerous enemy. The white race being predominant and holding most of the taxable property, under the rule already well established in this jurisdiction of sequestering all revenue from the property of white people to the support of white schools only, has decidedly the best of the situation and it would amount to an open invasion of the Bill of Rights to hold that revenue arising from property held by legal entities, corporations, shall also be applied solely to the same end, to everlasting ruin of the colored schools. Such a rule would amount to a nullification of the underlying principles of our public school system and render the poorest and most helpless of our citizenship, those who are and have always been the state's special object of protection and care, a hopeless burden and menacing danger instead of an efficient and helpful contingent. To take away from the colored schools the entire benefit of revenue arising from corporations would reduce that race to the necessity of levying a tax on what little property it owns at so high a rate to maintain its education and eventually lead to obliteration. If this source of revenue be denied the colored schools it will amount to a violation of section 183 of the State Constitution, which provides that the General Assembly shall, by appropriate legislation, provide an efficient system of common schools, because no efficient system or system at all, could be maintained in most colored communities from the bare revenue arising from the property of colored people.

The Supreme Court of the United States in the case of Strader v. West Virginia, 197 U. S. 268, after quoting the Fourteenth Amendment to the Federal Constitution, says:

"What is it but declaring that the law in the state shall be the same for the black as for the white; that all persons, whether colored or white, shall stand equal before the law of the state, and, in regard to the colored race, for whose protection the amendment was primarily designed, that no discrimination shall be made against them by the law because of their color?"

The right of exemption from unfriendly legislation against them distinctively as colored, exempted from legal discriminations implying inferiority in civil society, lessening the security of their enjoyment of the rights which others enjoy, and discriminations which are steps towards reducing them to the condition of a subject race."

Separate Schools

As a matter of public policy and in the interest of peace and good order, the right to maintain separate schools for white and colored children, has often been upheld. But this question is not involved in this case. Neither is the question of the right of a local community by vote to supplement its school fund by an additional tax for the betterment of its schools, any bearing upon the questions involved in this case. It can not be maintained that the corporations have voted a tax or participated in an election looking to the supplementing of the school fund; especially is this true of a foreign corporation.

That part of the Statutes, section 2838A, which attempts to appropriate the whole of the moneys, arising from taxes on corporations to white schools is violative of the equal protection clause of the Constitution, and therefore without force, and the money thus arising must be apportioned between the two schools in the ratio of the pupil children of each race to the whole number in the district. This

rule makes the property of the corporations cannot be subjected to double taxation; it must not be subjected to taxation by both schools because that would amount to double taxation. The amount levied and collected by the white board must, therefore, be apportioned between the two schools in the ratio of the pupil children of each to the whole. This rule must obtain because the property of corporations can only be

taxed in the same manner and to the same extent as individuals, and since the property of individuals, belonging to each race, can only be subjected to taxation by one of the schools it follows that the property of corporations must be treated in like manner.

Judgment reversed with directions to overrule each of the demurrers, and for proceedings consistent herewith.

Whole court sitting.

Case Up Again

(Decided June 21, 1918).

RESPONSE TO PETITION FOR REHEARING BY JUDGE SAMPSON. (For Opinion See 180 Ky, 574)

The petition for rehearing calls our attention to the case of the Board of Education of Somerset Public Graded School v. The Trustees of the Colored School District No. One, found in 18th Kentucky Law Reporter, 103, 35 S. W. 549, and it is insisted that the rule announced in that case is contrary to the conclusion reached in this case. We can not assent to this contention. That case is easily distinguishable from the one at bar, and it was not overlooked in the preparation of the original opinion. In the Somerset case a tax had been levied and collected by the white school from corporations, and there came up a controversy as to the division of it between the white and colored schools, such as in this case, and upon the advice of the Superintendent of Public Schools, the Board of Education of the Somerset case a new law had been enacted, providing for a division of such taxes between the races, an agreement was entered into for a proportional division of the funds between the white and colored schools, and this agreement was in writing and signed. Afterwards the white Board became dissatisfied with the agreement and sought to avoid it, contending (1) that it was made under a misapprehension of the law, and that the white board had no power to divert the tax fund or apply it in any other manner than as set forth in the statute. On the face of the statute, section 2838A, it is provided by statute that the white board of education had no right or power to agree to an apportionment of the revenue between the schools, and certainly not in any manner other than that provided by statute. It further held that the agreement between the two boards was not enforceable, and says: "We think it plain that the agreement entered into is a mere nullity, and without binding force. It is a very true that such an agreement in and of itself would not be enforceable, but in that case the constitutional question was not raised or considered as was done in this case. The opinion in the Somerset case did not hold the statute constitutional but only passed upon the validity of the contract made between the white and colored boards. No doubt the court in that case would have held the statute, insofar as it undertakes to appropriate all the revenue arising from taxation of the property of private corporations to the use and support of white schools only, unconstitutional and void if that question had been made. The statute was not then attacked as in conflict with the constitution, and the court did not consider the constitutional question in the determination of the case. We are of the opinion that the conclusion reached in the Somerset case is not in conflict with the original opinion in this case, and if it were, the rule laid down in this case, we conceive, to be the true and correct one and is adhered to."

We do not regard the contention that the action should be presented against the city of Mayfield instead of the white board of education as sound. The city, as an agency only, made the levy and collected the tax for school purposes. It was then turned over to the white board of education and the board directed its expenditure. The city did not appropriate any part of the money, but the whole was applied to the support and maintenance of the white schools.

The whole court sat in the consideration of the petition for rehearing and concurred in this response.

Love and Married Life

By IDAH McGLONE GIBSON

HAIL AND FAREWELL.

It was then that I turned to my husband and, calling his attention to Mary and Robert, who were strolling along oblivious to everything but each other, I asked him for the first time in my life: "Karl, do you love me, dear? Do you think that after twenty years, you love me as much as that boy loves Mary?"

Karl moved quickly and took hand in his.

"I don't know," he answered, and then for the first time in all years that I had known Karl Shedd, he said in so many words:

"Katherine, I love you, dear—I love you better than I ever loved you before. At our time of life, beloved, it isn't the same kind of love that Robert has for our daughter, but it is the kind of love that makes me feel that I am missing something when I am not with you. When I

look forward and realize that some day one of us will be here, alone, grieving for the other's absence, it gives me a cold feeling about my heart. And I am selfish enough, dear heart, to hope that that grieving one will be you. For, sweetheart, I do not believe that I could bear to stay in this world after you had gone out of it.

"In all the long years we have journeyed through life together, Katherine, you have been the one thing that has always meant to me that greatest of blessings—happiness. And now, Katherine, in the sunset of life, say fervently that I would not have had you changed in any particular. When the time comes for me to die, I shall ask no more of Heaven than that I be permitted to go back and live the years all over with you again, dear heart. And I shall find no greater Hell than not to be able to find you, somewhere, somehow, sometime—out there—in the Great Beyond."

I have written, at the very end of this little book, all the sacred things that your father, Karl, has said to me on this day of anniversary, Mary my child, because I wanted you to know that one can be happy in marriage. Yes, that two can be happy in marriage. And I also want you to know that it was very possible that had not Fate stepped in and torn your own father from me, we, too, might have been happy. And yet, some way, my dear, it is borne upon me that Karl's soul and mine are like the twin souls of which these little green idols that I am attaching to this book, are the symbols. His soul stayed in the cavern and waited—and mine through years of pain and tears, and misunderstanding came at last to rest beside him.

Goodnight, my child! That peace and happiness, joy and contentment be yours in fullest measure is the fondest hope of your devoted mother. But do not despair if tears and pain and sorrow come. For, at last, in the fullness of Time, you will come to know that nothing happens to us that does not make for better things and nothing is sent to us that we are too weak to bear.

Keep your courage, my child, for courage is the greatest of virtues and do not let the sin of intolerance for others creep in, for that in the fullness of Time you will come to know is the unpardonable sin for which we mortals are punished most.

THE END.
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WORK AND PRAY FOR

MACAULEY'S—All This Week.

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THE FORT VALLEY UPLIFT

A NOTE FROM OUR FARM MANAGER.

Prin. H. A. Hunt,
Fort Valley, Ga.

My dear Mr. Hunt:—

I am sure you understand I do not wish to add to your burden, but knowing the importance which you attach to our farm work and how anxious both of us are to make a success of it, I feel obliged to ask that you get for our use the following list of implements and tools:

- 1 Disc Harrow.
- 1 Drag Harrow.
- 1 Middle Burster.
- 1 Set of Wagon Harness.
- 1 Pair of Lines for two-horse wagon harness.
- 8 Weeding Hoes.
- 8 Fork Tooth Hoes.
- 6 Rakes.
- 4 Pitch Forks.
- 4 Shovels.
- 1 Spade.
- 2 Picks.
- 2 Axes.
- 2 Mattocks.
- 8 Plowshares.

I hope very much it will be possible for us to have these tools as we need them not only for the proper preparation and cultivation of the soil but for the use of the students who are studying agriculture.

Very respectfully yours,

C. DAWSON.

The note above, from the young man who has charge of our farm, understates very much the real needs of that department, and I am sure needs no explanation. The point of difficulty with us is that of getting money with which to purchase the tools for which he asks. Reasonably good implements can be had for the following prices: a disc harrow, \$25.00; drag harrow, \$12.50; middle burster plow, \$9.00; wagon harness and extra pair of lines, \$18.00. The whole list of hand tools given above can be had for \$21.40. Surely some friend or friends who see this appeal will be willing to supply the tools which are greatly needed.

A LETTER OF APPRECIATION.

Jacksonville, Fla., Feb. 10, 1916.

Prin. H. A. Hunt,
H. and L. School, Ft. Valley, Ga.

Dear Mr. Hunt:—

After being away from you for eight months, I feel almost compelled to send you a letter and tell you how I have met conditions. I am working here at the Mason Hotel, and many temptations have faced me; but, guided by the good advice and teachings which I received at Ft. Valley, I have been able

to give a good account of myself in every way.

The lessons taught me in doing things well, even to the smallest detail, have been most helpful to me here in my work. Sometimes I thought you were too strict—almost unkind—in having me to do the little things over so many times, but now I cannot thank you enough. My employer commends me for knowing how to do my work thoroughly.

I wish I might teach but as you know, I want to study dentistry and for that reason I feel obligated to do something for which I receive more pay than I would for teaching.

I am determined to be a useful man and feel sure that I shall find a good field for service as a dentist.

I wish you much success in every way, and shall thank you for words of encouragement at any time.

With kind regards, I am,

Yours truly,

W. L. DANIEL.

We receive many letters from former students expressing their gratitude for training received here and their determination to prove worthy of it.

"DE MIN'S OF ALL DESE YERE WHITE PEOPLE."

At a meeting held recently in Virginia, an old colored preacher in opening the services prayed: "O God of all races, will you please Sir, come in an' take charge of de min's of all dese yere white people and fix dem so dat dey'll know and understand dat all of us colored folks is not lazy, dirty, dishones' an' no 'count, an' 'help dem' Lord, to see dat most of us is prayin', workin', and strivin' to get some land, some houses, an' get some education for ourselves an' our chillun, an' get true 'ligion, and dat most every Negro in Northampton county is doin' his lebel bes' to make frien's wid de white folks. Help dese yere white folks, O Lord, to understand 'dis thing. Lord, while you is taking charge of dese white people, don't pass by de colored folks, for dey is not perfect—dey need you as much as de white folks does. Open de Negro's blin' eyes dat he may see dat all of de white folks is not mean an' dishones' an' prejudiced against de colored folks, dat dere is homes, 'hard-workin', just and God-fearin' white folks in dis here community who is tryin' de bes' dey know how, wid de circumstances agin's 'em, to be fair in dere delin' wid de colored folks, an' 'help 'em to be 'spectable men an' women. Help us, Lord, black an' white, to understand 'each other more ev'ly day."

The prayer of this old colored man expresses in a crude but effective fashion, the feeling and desires of the best Negroes and the best white people of the South.—The Southern Workman.

Wm. Pullins, Printer, Macon, Ga.

The Fort Valley Uplift

VOL. 5

FT. VALLEY, GA., MARCH, 1916.

NO. 2.



BIRD'S EYE VIEW OF FORT VALLEY HIGH AND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

The cut above was made from a drawing by Mr. L. A. Dennis of Atlanta University who gave the teachers at our Summer school last year some very valuable lessons in drawing and school room decoration. The picture is a good one and accurate, except the "Girls' Industrial Building" which, as yet, exists only in our minds and on this cut.

We are glad to have such a sketch as it gives some idea of what we are trying to do in way of improving our grounds by the setting out of trees, rose gardens, shrubbery and flowers. We are especially proud of our trees. Principal Hunt has worked hard and unceasingly to have grass-covered lawns, and plenty of shade trees, and we are beginning to enjoy the fruits of his labor. Several of the trees were planted by the graduating classes. The lights at the end of the walk leading down from Anna T. Jeanes Hall were given by the class of last year, and the sanitary drinking fountains opposite Jeanes and Chapel Halls were given by the class of 1914.

The broad road running through our grounds is the Dixie Highway extending from Chicago Ill. to Miami, Fla., by the way of Andersonville, Ga., remembered chiefly by the Con-

federate prison for the Union soldiers and the National cemetery located there now. The Dixie Highway also passes through Thomasville, Ga., a popular winter resort. In traveling over this road, one is almost amazed at the thousands of acres of peach trees in the Ft. Valley section, and further south by the extensive pecan groves.

We invite tourists going over this route to stop and inspect our school. We assure them a hearty welcome always.

Dr. William Hill of the United States Bureau of Education, Washington, D. C., and Mr. Robert Ogden Purves, of Hampton Institute, Va., paid the school a visit sometime ago. These gentlemen inspected our farm and made a talk in the chapel to the teachers and students. Dr. Hill made a very plain talk on the necessity for becoming thoroughly trained in doing some one thing and emphasized the important place agriculture is taking, and the necessity for learning all we can about it.

Mr. Purves spoke interestingly and told a number of stories which greatly amused the students.

The Fort Valley Uplift

Published Monthly by the Fort Valley High and Industrial School, Fort Valley, Ga.
H. A. HUNT, Principal.

Price 50c per year. Advertising Rates on application. Address all communications to H. A. HUNT, FORT VALLEY, GA.

Entered at Post Office at Fort Valley, Ga., as second class matter.

"Ye shall know the truth and the truth shall make you free"

FORM OF BEQUEST

I give and devise to the Trustees of the Fort Valley High and Industrial School, Fort Valley, Ga., the sum of _____ dollars,
payable, etc.

KIND WORDS.

We feel deeply grateful to Mr. Henry Ferris, Editor of the Friends' Intelligencer, and others associated with him for the genuine interest shown in our work. We give below a copy of an editorial, "Unpractical Suggestions," and news item, "Help Wanted for Fort Valley School," which appeared in the Intelligencer under date of March 11, 1916.

"UNPRACTICAL SUGGESTIONS."

"Readers will notice in another column that the Fort Valley School needs \$2,000 for a new laundry building. This is one of those splendid Southern schools on which the future of the Negro race largely depends, and one in which Henry W. Wilbur was greatly interested. Although he cared little for any ordinary glory, I can imagine how it would please him to have a hundred friends who loved him give the money for this humble laundry building, and mark it above the front door,

A Memorial to
Henry W. Wilbur"

"I suppose it is another very unpractical suggestion, but I recall that \$2,000 is exactly the figure that I have seen named as the cost of offering one 'salute' in the parades of our navy. Now couldn't Uncle Sam dispense with just one salute, and use the money to build the Fort Valley School laundry?" H.F.

"HELP WANTED FOR FORT VALLEY SCHOOL."

"Mrs. Hunt, the wife of Principal H. A. Hunt, of Fort Valley (Ga.) Industrial School (colored), is hard at work trying to

raise \$2,000 for a laundry building. Many Negro families all over the South are supported largely by money earned by laundry work. That they receive comparatively small pay for this work is due in a measure to the fact that the work is not well done. "We are trying hard," says Mrs. Hunt, in the 'Fort Valley Uplift', "to give our students such thorough instruction in this important industry that they may be able to do the work skillfully. Our present laundry building is an old shanty which stood here when the land was purchased for the school. It is entirely too small, and is too dilapidated to justify further repairs. Beside being crowded and unsanitary, the girls are greatly exposed during the cold weather. We earnestly hope that friends who see this notice may find it possible to help us."

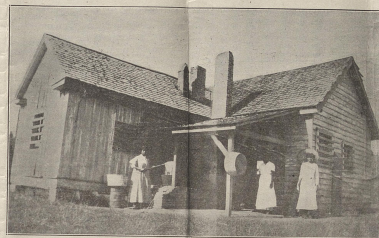
"(I feel sure that Sarah P. Elkinton, Moylan, Pa., will be glad to receive and forward contributions from readers who want to help this excellent school get a decent laundry building—H. F.)"

In order to help friends appreciate how inadequate our present laundry building is we are running a cut of it in this issue. We can not, however, in a cut show to what extent the building falls to meet our actual needs.

From the Bird's-Eye View of our school it will be noticed that the laundry is located very near our barn and some distance from the Collis P. Huntington Memorial Building, our girls' dormitory. This, of course, is a bad arrangement and one which will be remedied in the location of the new laundry building.

Mrs. Hunt feels greatly encouraged over the success of her efforts to raise money for the laundry, and we are earnestly hoping and praying that we shall be able to set our boys to work during the coming vacation and have the building ready for use next term.

Besides the education which Jesus received from his mother, at home and from the "hazan," at the synagogue, he was further instructed in the trade of the carpenter. Here again the Talmud expounded the ancient law of Deuteronomy, "He that teacheth not his son a trade is as bad as he that teacheth him to be a thief." As Paul followed the trade of tent-making, so Jesus adopted the carpenter's trade, working in his father's shop, "a maker of ploughs and ox-yokes, says one of the canonical gospels. Nor is it a far-fetched hypothesis, but an inference warranted by modern knowledge of the relation of manual training to character, to believe that the trade Jesus adopted was an important factor in his moral education, deepening his moral nature and giving added strength to those qualities of sincerity and truthfulness, accuracy of thought and statement that are indirectly related to manual training. The Life of Jesus, by Alfred W. Martin, A. M., S. T. B.



CORN GROWING

At a corn show held during the Farmer's Conference at Tuskegee Institute, corn grown on the school grounds of the Fort Valley High and Industrial School won the first prize in a competition in which there were representatives from Texas, Louisiana, Florida, Tennessee, Alabama, South Carolina and Georgia.

We received as a prize a blue ribbon badge with a button bearing the picture of the late Dr. Booker T. Washington and five dollars in cash.

The variety of corn which won the first prize was the Hastings Prolific which we have grown here for several years with success.

At a time when so much emphasis is being laid upon the putting of intelligence into farming, we look upon the winning of this prize as a distinct honor and shall let it serve as an incentive to do even better work hereafter.

These ten ears of corn, together with the blue ribbon badge, were exhibited after the Conference in the "Farm School on Wheels," a car filled with agricultural exhibits which have been collected by the two farm demonstration agents working among Negroes in Georgia. One of these agents, Mr. O. S. Oneal, is located at our school and the other, Mr. E. A. Williams, has his headquarters at Savannah, Ga.

The car was transported free of charge over the lines of the Central of Georgia Railway Company. This show of interest on the part of the C. of Ga. Ry. Co. was greatly appreciated by the demonstration agents, and the colored people generally throughout the state.

Principal Hunt accompanied the "School on Wheels" during a part of the trip and spoke to the crowds of farmers who came to see the exhibits.

Great interest was shown by the farmers who came to see the "School on Wheels" and many expressed a determination to do better farming hereafter.

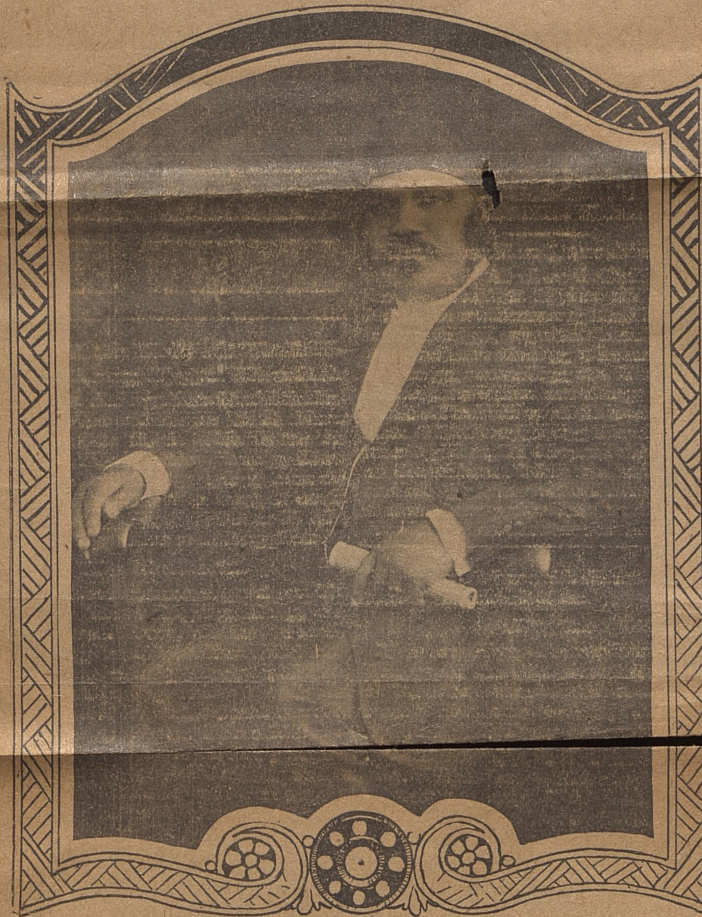
Mr. Williams and Mr. Oneal deserve great credit for this splendid piece of work.

A GROWING APPRECIATION OF THE VALUE OF INDUSTRIAL TRAINING.

The requests this year for special lessons in cooking have been more numerous and urgent than ever before. We have been obliged to deny many girls the privilege of taking these special lessons, owing to the fact that our matron must look after the preparation of three meals each day for the whole school family and teach the cooking classes also.

Four hundred dollars would enable us to employ a first-class instructor who would give all of our girls the training they so much need and want to take back home with them. One girl said: "Mr. Hunt, I did not come to school until after Christmas because I did not have enough money to meet my bills. I was cooking for a family at my home and they were pleased with my work, but I want to know more about cooking when I go back and it may help me to get back to school earlier and have more money next term."

DR. F. G. SNELSON, D.D.,
Candidate for the Bishopric in the A. M. E. Church



DR. F. G. SNELSON, D.D., CANDIDATE FOR BISHOP

Tennessee Sets Dr. Snelson Forth for the Bishopric.

TENNESSEE SETS DR. SNELSON
FORTH FOR THE BISHOPRIC

Many Bishops and Prominent Church-
men Call for His Elevation

Resolved, That we, the West Tennessee Annual Conference, desire to give our very heartiest approval to the candidacy for the Bishopric in 1924 of one of our own most worthy and eminent members, the Rev. Dr. Floyd Grant Snelson, F. R. G. S., Presiding Elder Memphis District, and we pledge our sincere and enthusiastic support for his elevation to the Bench of Bishops at the

Leone Conference Bishop Parks wrote: "We have sent to you DOCTOR SNELSON as your SUPERINTENDENT, A MAN OF GREAT MERIT AND SPIRITUAL POWER."

WANTED—Two good men to work as advertising men on The Times staff. Good salary. Call at 368 Beale Ave.

WANTED—Two good, energetic men to sell real estate. Good salary. 368 Beale Ave.

in the lid of King Tut's coffin, an effort is being made to prove that undertakers have been grafting for 3,300 years.

ABILITY AND EXPERIENCE must
favor in the hearts of the people."

By Dr. A. H. Hill, of Little Rock, Ark.

"I am in receipt of your welcome letter. Accept my congratulations for your endorsement by the historic W. Tenn. Conference. I like your platform. I think it is the ONLY OBJECT that

Our stirring churchman, the Rev. Floyd Grant Snelson, presiding elder A. M. E. Church, one of the most prominent candidates of the connection for election to the Bishopric of the A. M. E. church, whose general conference meets at Louisville, Ky., May, 1924, has been preaching and delivering addresses for three month, and has covered the South like the morning dew from Charleston, S. C., to Savannah, Atlanta, Columbus, Ga.; to Montgomery, Birmingham, Mobile, Ala.; to New Orleans, Thibodaux, Shreveport, La.; Texas, Kansas, Palestine, Austin, Waco, Dallas, and contiguous territory in Arkansas, Tennessee and

Tennessee
ms
TOLD

REVENUE BILL STILL HANG FIRE

SENATE ACTION, THOUGH, EX-
PLODES IN SPEECHES.

DISCUSS POSSIBLE VETO

Borah of Opinion President May
Never Have Opportunity and
Urges That Members Get
Down to Business.

Washington.—The revenue bill be-
came the target for political discussion
and meetings Saturday after undergo-
ing another examination by the Sen-
ate finance committee which resulted
in no change in the technical adminis-
trative provisions considered.

Taken up in debate on the Senate
floor, the bill was advanced by mem-
bers of both parties as a piece of
legislation which ought to be speeded
along.

Senator Robinson of Arkansas, Dem-
ocratic leader, said he had read re-
ports that in view of the changes
made by the House in the bill it was
likely the president would veto it. He
added, however, that he did not think
such would be the case.

Senator Borah, Republican, Idaho,
said his fear was "the president will
not have an opportunity," and again
urged the Senate to "get down to busi-
ness on legislation." Mr. Borah added
that he thought the Senate would
frame a measure to suit every one
"rather than any individual."

Only a few pages of the bill deal-
ing with definitions and adminis-
trative features were gone over and
agreed to by the committee. From
the progress made, it appeared un-
likely that the income tax schedule
would be reached before the latter
part of next week.

Meanwhile, Democratic members of
the committee met again to discuss
a rate schedule which they will offer
as a substitute for the Longworth
rates. No agreement was reached but
indications were that several changes
would be made in the Garner rate
schedule advanced in the House by
Democrats.

With a decision yet to be made as to
whether the soldier bonus bill will be
put ahead of the tax measure, Chair-
man Smoot continued study of the
changes he will offer to the
bonus bill.

Smoot declared the House

MORE THAN 1,000 AT ROTARY CONVENTION

District Gathering is Held At Chat-
tanooga.

Chattanooga—More than 1,000 Ro-
tarians from Kentucky, and Virginia
were in Chattanooga for the annual
convention of the twenty-third dis-
trict of the organization.

The day's exercises opened with a
round table breakfast for the govern-
or and an address of welcome by
Mayor Richard Hardy. W. R. Manier,
of Nashville, district governor pre-
siding, made a response to the address
of welcome and then announced his
committees.

The opening business session was
followed by a flag ceremony, con-
ducted by the presentation of flags of
Tennessee, Kentucky, Virginia and
the United States represented with
Miss Belle Cochran of Louisville, as
Kentucky; Miss Evelyn Norton of
Nashville, Tenn.; Mrs. John H. Has-
singer, of Abingdon, Va., and United
States by Mrs. George Simmons of
Richmond, Ky. Then came the memo-
rial services and an address, "Rotary's
Activities," by Benjamin C. Brown of
New Orleans, international director.

Special stunts were given by the
Ashland, Ky., Rotary Club, and Joe
W. Pettee, chairman, presented the
report of the committee on divisions
of the district. Other stunts were
given and a composite speech, "Ro-
tary," was delivered by the district
governors present.

This concluded the morning session.
The afternoon is being devoted to
business and addresses by Dr. William
W. Landrum of Russellville, Ky., "Ro-
tary as a Philosophy of Life;" A. J.
Brandon of Murfreesboro, "The Pri-
mary Functions of a Rotary Club;"
Russell F. Greiner of Kansas City, Mo.,
"The Function of Rotary" and other
speeches by the delegates.

The day's exercises closed with an
elaborately planned cotillion.

Peay Issues Requisition.

Nashville—Governor Reay has is-
sued a requisition upon the Governor
of Indiana, for the return to this
state of William Hobbs, who is want-
ed upon a charge of unlawfully dis-
posing of mortgaged property, Hobbs
is now under arrest at Fort Wayne,
Ind.

Sold Sheriff "White Mule."

Huntingdon—Dan Bolen of Hollow
Rock Junction, while in a bibulous
state, sold Sheriff Sam C. Kennon a
pint of white mule for \$1.75, though
the usual price was \$2. The sheriff
was hunting for some thieves and ran
across the trail of the bootleggers,
who unwittingly sold out.

It was also 960,952 tons more
in 1922 with an added value of
\$71,989.

Nashville.—Ben Burchfield, charged
with the murder of five persons in
Bristol, Tenn., Nov., 26, 1922, and un-
der death sentence from the Sullivan
County Circuit Court, is an illiterate,
uneducated man of rather low order of
mentality, but his mentality is suffi-
cient to appreciate the charge against
him, according to the physicians under
whose observations he has been by di-
rection of supreme court.

Clarksville.—A total of 35 farmers
have to date placed orders for 202 1-2
bushels of cotton seed to be planted in
this county on trial patches, and there
are others who have not placed orders,
according to County Agent H. H. Jones.
The initial order was sent to Jackson,
Tenn., concern, and as soon as the seed
are received, planting and cultivating
plans will be outlined.

Lexington.—Tom Monday
hardt and Lewis Kelley,

forthcoming general conference.

Doctor Snelson's long and conspicuously useful career as a brilliant scholar of the A. M. E. church of international fame;

His abounding work as a most efficient churchman, in our evangelistic, revivalistic and missionary fields both at home and in foreign fields;

Together with his outstanding achievements in adding thousands to the church, in cancelling church debts, paying off church mortgages, and as one of the greatest connectional church builders in America, in Africa and Bermuda, throughout a career of 32 years;

Sustaining therewith a life of purity and of most excellent character—all these noble and praiseworthy traits, together with that unshaken faith we have in Doctor Snelson's matchless gifts and graces for the high and sacred office of the Bishopric of our great Church, impell us, the West Tennessee Conference, to offer this good and great man to African Methodism throughout the world as a most highly suitable nominee for the Bishopric of the church.

Minutes, Annual Conference, Clarks-ville, Tenn., Nov. 19, 1922.

TESTIMONIALS

By Bishop L. J. Coppin, D.D., of Philadelphia, Pa.

"We are glad to hear of your continued success and sincerely hope that you will be elected to the Bishopric. I have only the most pleasant recollections of your work when with me in the Chicago territory, where you built

(This is an article continued from week)

We rejoice with you over his success and congratulate both you and him for the spiritual cordiality and success thus far. Continue in this way and success is yours. We honor him for the establishment and erection of New Zion A. M.E. Church and feel like saying, "Praise God."

By W. Alonzo Locke:

On the other hand I must congratulate the great A.M.E. Church upon having among its leaders a man who has always put his church and ministerial duties ahead of everything—a man who serves God by serving His children.

The community in which you live is proud of you, and the whole Memphis District is honored by having you as its Presiding Elder. You have served your God and your Church faithfully and with distinction. Money can never pay you. The church would do credit to itself and honor a capable and worthy minister, by electing you Bishop in 1924. If it were left to Memphis and contiguous territory, you are elected already."

By Dr. J. M. Cox, president of Philander Smith College, Little Rock, Ark. "Dr. Snelson is a national character, an eminent scholar and today stands as one of the nation's greatest orators. His extensive travels in foreign countries make him one of the world's best posted men."

By Dr. B. R. Butler, M.D., At

Dr. Snelson was received gladly and endorsed for the Bishopric everywhere he was heard.

At no point visited was Doctor Snelson more lionized than at Columbus, Ga., where he was principal of the high school in 1890, when he was first licensed as an exhorter and later local preacher, and preached his trial sermon. This vast congregation rejoiced as many united with the church under the spiritual eloquence of Dr. Snelson a few Sabbaths ago, and both Presiding Elder Dr. J. B. Lofton and Pastor, Dr. W. Boyd Lawrence, delegates to the General Conference, pledged their support.

A number of interested ministers of the Memphis District met Dr. Snelson at the services at Brown Chapel Sunday morning, where they tendered him "welcome greetings" on his return from his long tour and the Bishops' Council Session at Atlanta, Ga. The Rev. J. W. M. Brown spoke of the greatness of his Presiding Elder, and was followed by Rev. W. G. Saunders, Rev. T. Dandridge, Rev. Isa Williams, Rev. J. E. James, Rev. Vance Shelto, Rev. James Hunter and others.

At a dinner party tendered by Dr. Snelson in honor of Dr. and Mrs. J. G. Robinson, Presiding Elder Detroit, Mich. District, and most prominent missionary field worker, Dr. A. D. Byas was master of ceremonies and made fulsome remarks, promising his support for the election of Doctor Snelson to the Bishopric of the General Conference.

Decaturville without any end to the murder of Leland Haynes, aged 30, a resident of the Yellow Springs community in Decatur County, in May 1922, were allowed to make bond by Judge R. R. Sneed, by motion of their attorney.

Knoxville.—The state convention of the Tennessee League of Women Voters will be held in Knoxville on May 2 and 3, with a session of the executive board on the afternoon of May 1. This was decided by Mrs. John M. Kenney, state president, after consultation with members of the executive committee of the Knox County League of Women Voters.

Trezevant.—The Trezevant Strawberry Growers' Association has been re-organized here. Dozens of strawberry growers of this section came in for the meeting and B. C. Lundy, of this city, was elected president; W. G. Quinn, of the Peoples Bank, was elected secretary, and Jones Brothers were elected salesmen and managers for the coming season.

Ridgely.—The merchants of Ridgely met recently and organized a Retail Merchants' Association, with L. V. Peacock, president, and H. Edelstein, secretary. The purpose of the organization is to improve the general mercantile business, to foster all civic improvements and air in the general welfare of the community.

Huntingdon.—A terracing school for the farmers of Carroll County will be conducted here Thursday, Friday, Saturday, March 27, 28 and 29, by the agent, Earl F. B. Sarr.

cost much more than the \$2,000 estimated. His own proposal, which calls for paid-up life insurance policies payable only at death, would cost at least \$4,500,000,000, he said.

Chairman Green of the House Ways and means committee, declared later, however that the cost of the House measure was figured by insurance actuaries of the veteran's bureau and said he had received offers from old line insurance companies to handle the insurance at lower cost than estimated by the bureau.

Senator Simmons of North Carolina, ranking Democrat on the finance committee, referring to indications of Republicans that they would seek to place the bonus ahead of the tax measure, said Democrats had not decided what attitude they would take

on such a move. He did, however, reply vigorously to insinuations of Republicans that Democrats of the committee had been delaying consideration of the tax bill, and added that it was his conviction that Republicans did not intend to pass any tax measure this session.

Castle Treasures.

Mantua, Italy.—Vast treasures of gold, silver and paper currency were found in his castle after the death of Count Gaetano Bonoris, who lived like a hermit.

Little-Finger Rings.

London.—Every woman who has a little-finger ring is bringing it out in form of adornment is in full

Gov. Peay Coming.

Nashville—Gov. Peay and his staff are to attend the Confederate reunion at Memphis, June 4, 5 and 6 this year, acceptance of the invitation of the committee having been forwarded today. Negotiations are now pending for hotel accommodations for the party.

Shepherd Crushed.

Jackson—W. V. Shepherd, 56, freight conductor on the Gulf, Mobile & Northern Railroad, died at a local hospital from injuries received when he fell between cars of a moving train near Middleton, Tenn., Sunday afternoon.

Value of Papers Proven.

Chattanooga—N. B. Partain, North Georgia farmer, was awarded \$2 damages in circuit court here against R. B. Alexander, subscription solicitor for the Chattanooga Times, for "mental anguish, worry and loss of sleep," because of failure to receive the newspaper. Partain claimed that he had paid for a six months subscription, and that after receiving the paper for a short time, it had been stopped by Alexander.

Stanton Wins Contest.

Brownsville—The Haywood County-inter-school contest was won by Stanton school, making 49 points out of a total of 144.

Republican Meet Called.

Ripley—The Republican executive

away again.

Praise From Caesar.

Chicago.—“Thank you, judge; you are wiser than Solomon,” was the reply of Charles Caesar to the judge who fined him \$50 for smashing windows.

Royal Mishap.

Copenhagen. — The queen of Denmark has contracted a case of the grippe from her fall through the ice at Taarbaek. She was pulled out of the icy water by the king.

HERE'S A REAL HEN.

Raising Family Doesn't Stop Her Laying Habits.

Mountain Home, Ark.—Lee Paul of this place owns a hen that refuses to stop production even while raising a family, which is a very unusual quality in a hen. Several weeks ago, Buffie started to set on a nice nest full of eggs and brought off a full hatch. This feat was a mere piffle to her. The day she brought the chick-

committee of Lauderdale County has called a mass convention of Republicans to meet at the courthouse in Ripley on Wednesday, April 2, for the purpose of electing delegates to the state convention at Knoxville on May 1.

Ripley To Have Election.

Ripley—An election will be held in Ripley on Thursday, April 3, for mayor and board of aldermen and marshal. Three candidates are out for marshal, C. M. Ferguson, J. W. Lunsford and L. W. Lawrence, incumbent. So far the present board of mayor and aldermen have no opposition.

Fair Premiums Increased.

Nashville—More than \$4,000 was added to the premium list of the Tennessee State Fair and \$2,500 additional was set aside to furnish free attractions when the board of trustees met to fix the 1924 fair budget.

Fifth Sunday At Atwood.

Atwood—The annual fifth Sunday meeting will be held with the Atwood Baptist Church at this place beginning Saturday, March 29. An attractive program has been arranged

beautiful "New St. Mary's." SO YOU CAN ENTER THE RACE FOR EPISCOPAL HONORS? I have two or three friends who solicit my help—AMONG WHOM I COUNT YOU. I wish you well, and shall do what seems practicable, when the time comes to act decidedly."

By Bishop J. M. Connor, D.D., of Little Rock, Ark.:

"Let me congratulate you upon your endorsement by your Conference. And I assure you of my hearty support, and was glad to hear from you, and that you had such a fine annual Conference."

By Bishop W. A. Fountain of Atlanta, Ga.:

"Dr. Snelson has been a LIVING success; and shall have my enthusiastic support. His very achievements are an honor to our Methodism."

By Bishop I. N. Ross:

"To make a long story short, this comes to say that I know of no man who would be more suitable for our African work than yourself. When the time comes you will hear from me and need have no fears of untoward action. Trusting you may live long enough to realize your most sanguine expectations."

Bishop Parks, when Secretary of Missions, praises Snelson:

New York, Jan. 11, 1899, to the Sierra

"Your desires are worthy. I believe you would grace the bench of bishops and do excellent work. I pray for your success, with the highest respect."

By President J. A. Gress, Wilberforce University:

I certainly wish your election to the Bishopric for you know quite well the high regard I have always entertained for you. I shall never forget the first time I saw that you could do "Big Things." It was when you were rescuing St. John Church from the Sheriff's sale by conducting the queen contest at the Grand Theatre in Topeka, Kansas. Then, too, you were also very kind to me, although you might have forgotten. It was during the Kansas Annual Conference that met with you in 1903, when I was pastoring the Mission Church in Emporia, Kansas. The field is so wide that we can join hands and work together for "We be brethren."

By Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune, Principal Daytona N. & I. Institute, Fla.: "We want to congratulate you upon the prospects of a seat on the Bishops' Bench. I am sure a MAN OF YOUR

TRAVELING HONDURAS



in Honduras.

and saddles your mules, shows the way, does any odd thing you want while on the road, and may be depended on always to get you a horse for the night, for, except in Amapala, Tegucigalpa, Puerto Cortes or the largest places, so-called hotels cannot be found.

As a rule, the night will be spent in a native house, sometimes little more than a hut, built of mud, thatched or walled with tiles. One is apparently always welcome to the best the house affords; but a hammock as part of the traveler's outfit is a necessity.

The monetary system of the country should be studied immediately upon landing. The standard is silver and the rate of exchange is about two and one-half to one; in other words, the Honduran dollar (peso or colón) is worth 40 cents gold. Funds should be taken from the States in gold coin only; this will pass everywhere and is eagerly sought for by the merchants. The paper money of the country is as good as the silver, but away from the large towns and cities it is not so good. A small change for a tip, hence it is advisable to pay the charges met with here and there on the road.

Arrived in Tegucigalpa, one discovers that it is not necessary to carry a large outfit from the States. The city, with the adjacent town of Comayagua, boasts a population of from 12,000 to 15,000 and has many good stores where almost all the ordinary things required on such a trip can be purchased.

If a long trip into the interior from Tegucigalpa is intended, a supply of canned food should be obtained in the city; but along a regular trail tortillas, beans, rice, some sort of meat, coffee and a few other things can usually be obtained at small cost.

If one is to enter Honduras from the Atlantic or Caribbean coast, the

ARBOR DAY 1924



By JOHN DICKINSON SHERMAN

The recurrent miracle of the spring is being staged before our delighted eyes — longer days, warmer sun, softer airs and a world of growing things to which man turns with an instinct as old as the race and part of it. It is now that we appreciate the tree. One may be a "miserable little fellow," and yet thrill over Joyce Kilmer's immortal lines:

I think that I shall never see
A poem as lovely as a tree.
A tree whose hungry mouth is prest
Against the earth's sweet, flowing breast;
A tree that looks at God all day
And lifts her leafy arms to pray;
A tree that may in summer wear
A nest of robins in her hair;
Upon whose bosom snow has lain;
Who intimately lives with rain.
Poems are made by fools like me,
But only God can make a tree.

It was only a few short years ago that Arbor day was observed perfunctorily—largely from sentiment and by the nature-lovers. Now Arbor day has grown to be an occasion of nationwide observance. The old sentiment is still there—with worthy additions—and the day has grown to be a symbol of a nation-wide movement to meet a national need. America cannot plant too many trees for beauty and for remembrance. America must also plant trees for the needs of everyday life—which goes on during all the seasons and deals with things practical as well as sentimental.

When I am gone
Thou wouldst honor me.
Thou plant a tree
Along highway, bleak and bare.
Thou make green with leaves
Trees planted everywhere,
Highway broad from city to the sea—
Plant this in memory of me.

"Homes!" said the forest, shagging the
—dental and floor, roof beam and door,
Homes we build and deserts we change
To cities that smoke and roar.
And alone we may come to their own.
But first we are shaped and prepared
For these.

We raise the world, who are over-
grown.
We rise and toll," said the trees.
Many a memorial tree will be planted this year. "Trees for Remembrance" will go up everywhere in the land—and especially with the planting of heavy along the Lincoln highway, the Harding highway in Ohio, the Victory highway and other famous remembrance roads.

Trees are to be a feature of the light cemeteries "Over There" where sleep some 25,000 American fighting men. Contracts have been made for

the supplying of more than 50,000 trees and shrubs, the building of walks and the erection of permanent administration offices, says a report of the American Tree association. Before another summer, according to Maj. H. L. Green, constructing quartermaster in charge of the work, thousands of trees will be in place. All of the trees and shrubs to be planted in the cemeteries will be supplied from the French nurseries. Orders have been placed in accordance with detailed plans, which specify the exact species and place of each tree. The plans call for many varieties of evergreens in order that the effect of greenness may be preserved the year around. Here there will be linden and thorn poplars. There will be hawthorn and elder, blackthorn and yew, beech and spruce, Scotch elm and European ash, American oak and maple, birch and fir, sumac and privet.

The General Federation of Women's clubs, with its nationwide membership of 2,500,000, is putting the power of organized effort into the scattered activities of Arbor day. National Garden week will be observed throughout the nation April 20-23 under direction of Mrs. John D. Sherman, chairman of the department of applied education, with the co-operation of the federal government through the bureaus of education and plant industry and the forest service and extension service. The program of the week covers tree planting in all its phases. The General Federation is also conducting a nation-wide campaign for the inclusion of natural science and nature study in the public school curriculum to benefit that rising generation may be fitted to deal with the problems of the conservation of the nation's natural resources—of which the forests are one of the most important.

Many of the tree-planting activities of the country revolve about the American Tree association, with headquarters at Washington. Having recorded 68,800 members, the association announces 1923 was the biggest year in the nation's history for individual tree planting. Plans for 1924, says Charles Lathrop Pack, the president, point to even bigger registrations for the year 1924. The Tree association is the organization in which there are no dues, for the only way to join is to plant a tree and register it with the association at Washington.

"As never before the individual is coming to see the value of tree planting," says Charles Lathrop Pack in this annual report. "The figure does not mean only that many trees were planted, for the number of trees planted runs into the millions. In registrations in the tree-planting army the state of Ohio leads with 4,658, Pennsylvania is next with 2,173. Then comes Colorado with 1,448; Illinois with 1,228."

Mr. Pack marked the year by giving

Rich, He Sold Papers

A remarkable story of the vicissitudes of a man said to be a millionaire comes from Havre. Paul Bottie is a native of Italy. Following a family feud, or vendetta, in which his brother and sister were killed, he fled to France, where he worked for some time as a waiter. Later—thirty years ago—he emigrated to the United States, where he became a naturalized citizen

and amassed a big fortune in estates, and in California.

About two years ago Bottie set off on a European tour, visiting France, Germany and, finally, Italy, where the authorities, he says, confiscated \$700 in gold that he had in his possession. In a state of destitution he wandered about until at length he reached Havre and there, for some considerable time, he earned a precarious livelihood by selling newspapers in the street.

His story of wealth in America was

Birth of Christ Dating

Dating the years from the birth of Christ originated with Dionysius Exiguus, a learned monk of Rome, who lived in the last part of the Fifth century and the beginning of the Sixth century. An error in his calculations was discovered in the Fifteenth century, which resulted in placing the estimated date of Christ's birth four years earlier than the date set by Dionysius.

Neon Lighting

For the first time in Great Britain an installation of neon lighting is now being applied outside the London Coliseum. The apparatus is one of the most interesting evolved since the introduction of electric lighting. Neon lighting is carried out by means of glass tubes from which the air has been exhausted and replaced by a small quantity of pure neon gas at

DR. F. G. SNELSON, ONLY CANDIDATE FOR THE BISHOPRIC IN 14TH EPISCOPAL DISTRICT OF KENTUCKY AND TENNESSEE.

Praise-Worthy Tributes by Noble Leaders in Africa, England, Ohio, Mississippi, Arkansas, Louisiana, Kansas, Georgia, and Elsewhere—"Creditable," "Successful," "Faithful," "Capable," and of the "Highest Character" are the High Opinions of the Memphis Presiding Elder—"The Most Creditable Representative Genius."

DESERVE PRAISES OF SCIENCE AND RELIGION. SO SUCCESSFUL—TO BE CONGRATULATED. NO MINISER OF MORE FAITHFUL AND CAPABLE SERVICE. ABLE MAN OF HIGHEST CHARACTER.

GEORGIA STATE

The brilliant and scholarly Minister, The Reverend Dr. F. G. SNELSON, R. G. S., Superintendent of the Church, is a most creditable representative in our Group; and I am pleased most to reserve a regular Pew in St. Paul A. M. E. Church, Hamilton, for this eminent and earnest Gospel Minister, and pay tribute to his genius, and the Church, so ably represented.—Colonel Josephine W. Volckhausen, Governor of Bermuda, 1908.

"I am glad to recommend the very able work of The Rev. Dr. F. G. SNELSON, of the African Methodist Episcopal Church, as doing a most Christianizing and Civilizing service in the Protectorate of Sierra Leone. His manifold labors in the Timane Hinterlands where he has trod under burning suns from station to station in preaching the Gospel of Christ, and in searching out new streams of knowledge, in the special interest of Science and Real Learning deserve the praises of the Christian and Scientific World of Letters."—Sir Frederick Cardew K. C. M. G. Governor of Sierra Leone, 1909.

The Rev. F. G. SNELSON, F. R. G. S., a colored gentleman, who has led in England, speaking for the Africans, in the interest of West African Missions, has received favorable intelligence from the Missionary Students, sent by him to America for training. The Students are: Arthur George Decker, Isaac Elmer Ward, natives of the West Coast of Africa. They report a pleasant voyage, and safe arrival at Morris Brown College, Atlanta, Georgia, where they have matriculated, and made an encouraging start in their studies. Dr. SNELSON, a most pleasing orator, is to be congratulated."—The Courier, Liverpool, England, August 1899.

"His neighbors in Memphis, Tenn., have just given a most creditable Reception to Dr. F. G. SNELSON, LL. D. F. R. G. S., the distinguished Presiding Elder of the District, in which they adopted a fitting resolution, endorsing the resolution and Recommendation of the West Tennessee Annual Conference of the A. M. E. Church, of Dr. SNELSON as a proper Person to be elected one of the Bishops at the Louisville General Conference.

"I have known Doctor SNELSON a great many years. No minister of his connection has done a more faithful and capable service, as Pastor and Presiding Elder. He has the Scholarship and Service which make for promotion in the great and reputable office of a Bishop."—The Honorable T. Thomas Fortune, New York City, N. Y. 1924.

"It gives me a great deal of pleasure to endorse the candidacy of the Reverend Dr. F. G. SNELSON. He is an able man of the highest character, and I think I am entirely within the bounds of truth, when I say that no man was more eloquent, and rendered more effective service in the recent political campaign than was rendered by Doctor SNELSON. In the passionate declaration of Republican doctrine, not even Elihu Root, who was campaign-speaker with Dr. SNELSON surpassed him in sweeping our audiences into the fold."—Honorable Guy Foster Benton, President, Miami University.

By MRS. GEORGE S. WILLIAMS, Member Woman's Advisory, National Republican Committee, Savannah, Georgia.

"The name SNELSON is very familiar to me; for I know of your family and its standing in Georgia; therefore I am not at all surprised at the brilliant mark you have made. The SNELSONS are leaders. It is a wonder to me that you have not reached the Bishopric earlier than this; for certainly you have paid the price. Your constructive leadership in law, throughout the country, and you have my prayers for your success in securing ecclesiastical honors in the coming General Conference elections. In the mean time, be sure that you leave no stone unturned."

1924. By Honorable A. I. Vary, Chairman State Republican Committee, Columbus, Ohio.

"You are, perhaps the most worthy and meritorious member of your race, who have served us in this campaign! I have had some correspondence with Doctor Booker T. Washington about you, and am pleased to say that Dr. Washington expresses a high opinion of yourself, and declares that you are absolutely worthy of our greatest confidence." January 1909.

By Dr. F. JESSE PECK, President Western University, Kansas City, Kansas.

"Permit me to congratulate you, first upon your fitness to serve the Church as one of its Bishops, and to do great things and achieve, regardless of environments, encouragements or discouragements. I wish you success in your present aspirations. Next, I wish you that I can do, I am willing to do with pleasure for your elevation to the Bench of Bishops."

By Rev. DR. E. T. WATERFORD, Pastor A. M. E. Church, Blytheville, Arkansas.

"I often think of you and your cultured home, and of how pleasant you made it for us; and said that was one

of the prerequisites to the holy office, to which you are so preeminently fitted. You are the real man to grace the BISHOPRIC, and I pledged myself from that day forward to lend you my May. You made a most splendid impression on the Delegates in Arkansas; for I heard favorable comment on you everywhere. We will work for you from every angle for I have satisfied my mind that here is not a man in the race more fitted in every way than yourself. Any one that supports you is doing the Church, the Race and Humanity a lasting favor. Your Culture, Daughters are a great asset to you, and to meet them is to be most impressed with their distinguished character."

By Dr. GEORGE C. BRYANT, M. D., President, Tennessee Medical Association, Nashville, Tenn. "We remember your short stay with us at the Louisiana Conference with pleasure, and want you to know that Louisiana is with you; and our door is still ajar; I expect to meet you at Louisville, General Conference, and shall strive to be of special service to you. I remember that Ordination Sermon and the text: 'And David behaved himself wisely in all his ways; and Jehovah was with him.' We shall never forget the masterly manner in which you sent the Gospel Truth home to all our hearts. Such men are needed for the Bishopric in our entire Race."

By THE REV. A. W. WILLIAMS, Former Student, Woodbine, Georgia. "This comes to say, Dr. SNELSON, that I am praying for your election to the Bishopric this coming May, at Louisville, Ky. I know you are able to do the work and are fullripe for the Bishop's Bench. Go on—my prayers go with you there. You may not know me, but you taught me at McIntosh, Georgia, and not only my prayers go with you. But My Money Also, If You Desire."

By REVEREND DR. G. W. BEAMON, Pastor Lyons, Mississippi.

The "Boys" all took a liking to you and Mrs. SNELSON. We certainly did appreciate the interest which you manifested in our Brethren. And yound plea which you made for the brother who was about to be suspended just simply did our conference and Mississippi to you in a way that their approval will be shown to you again, and at a time when you will appreciate it most, at Louisville, Ky., in 1924.

"We will not forget you soon for that most excellent sermon, which you delivered Sunday at eleven o'clock in the Bishop's stead. It was a great feast, and the entire conference and congregation, both white and black, will not soon forget it. Your very soul was in the effort, to convert and convince. All the Ministers think you should be elected without fail to the Bishopric in the forthcoming General Conference.

I am Yours, with sincere hopes of your election."

Resolved: That we, the West Tennessee Annual Conference, desire to give our very heartiest approval to the candidacy for the Bishopric in 1924 of one of our own most worthy and eminent members, the Rev. Dr. Floyd Grant SNELSON, F. R. G. S., Presiding Elder of the Memphis District, and we pledge our sincere and enthusiastic support for his elevation to the Bench of Bishops at the forthcoming General Conference.

Dr. SNELSON has had a long and conspicuously successful career as a brilliant scholar of the A. M. E. Church of international fame.

His abounding work as a most efficient churchman, in our Evangelistic, Revivalistic and Missionary fields, at home and in Foreign Fields.

Together with his outstanding achievements in adding thousands to the Church, in cancelling church-debts, paying off church-mortgages, and as one of the greatest Connectional Church Builders in America, in Africa and Bermuda, throughout a career of 32 years. Sustaining therewith a life of Purity and of most Excellent Character—all those noble and praise-worthy traits; together with that unshaken faith we have in Doctor SNELSON's matchless gifts and graces for the high and sacred office of the Bishopric of our great Church, impell us, the West Tennessee office of the Bishopric of our great man to Arrian Methodist throughout the world, as a most highly entitled nominee for the Bishopric of the Church.

TESTIMONIALS

By Bishop L. J. Coppin D. D., of Philadelphia, Pa. Nov. 19, 1922.

"We are glad to hear of your continued success and sincerely hope that you will be elected to the Bishopric. I have only the most pleasant recollections of your work when with me in the Chicago territory, where you built beautiful 'New St. Mary's' SO YOU ENTER THE RACE FOR EPISCOPAL HONORS? I have two or three friends who solicit my help—AMONG WHOM I COUNT YOU. I wish you well, and shall do what seems practicable, when the time comes to act decidedly."

By Bishop J. N. Connor, D. D. of Little Rock, Arkansas.

"I am glad to hear of your endorsement by your Conference. And I assure you of my hearty support, and was glad to hear from you, and that you had such a fine Annual Conference."

By Bishop W. A. Fountain of Atlanta, Ga.

"I often think of you and your cultured home, and of how pleasant you made it for us; and said that was one

of the prerequisites to the holy office, to which you are so preeminently fitted. You are the real man to grace the BISHOPRIC, and I pledged myself from that day forward to lend you my May. You made a most splendid impression on the Delegates in Arkansas; for I heard favorable comment on you everywhere. We will work for you from every angle for I have satisfied my mind that here is not a man in the race more fitted in every way than yourself. Any one that supports you is doing the Church, the Race and Humanity a lasting favor. Your Culture, Daughters are a great asset to you, and to meet them is to be most impressed with their distinguished character."

By Bishop L. N. Rosa Says: "To make a long story short, this comes to say that I know of no man who would be more a suitable for our African Work than yourself. When the time comes you will hear from me and need have no fears of untoward action. Trusting you may live long enough to realize your most sanguine expectations."

By Bishop Parks, when Secretary of Missionary Praises Section: "New York Jan., 11 1899. To the Sierra Leone Conference Bishop Parks writes: We have sent to you DOCTOR SNELSON as your SUPERINTENDENT, A MAN OF GREAT MERIT AND SPIRITUAL POWER. We to rejoice with you over his success and congratulate both you and him for the spiritual cordiality and success thus—Continue in this way and success is yours. We honor him for the establishment and erection of New Zion A. M. E. Church and feel like saying 'Praise God.'"

By W. Alonzo Locke: "I have looked forward with much pleasure to this—your birthday anniversary to join with your many friends in wishes of God's richest blessing."

"I find now that I can be there in person so I am using this means to express my sincere regret at not being able to be there. On the other hand I must congratulate the great A. M. E. Church upon having among its leaders a man who has always put his church and mission first, and has done everything—a man who serves God by serving His children. The community in which you live is proud of you, and the whole Memphis District is honored by having you as its Presiding Elder. You have served your God and your Church faithfully and with distinction. Money can never pay you. The church would do credit to itself and honor a capable and worthy minister, by electing you Bishop in 1924. If it were left to Memphis and contiguous territory—you are elected ably."

By J. M. Cox, President of Phillips Exeter, N. H. College, Little Rock, Ark.

By President J. A. Gregg, Wilberforce University.

As one of the nation's greatest orators, his extensive travels in Foreign Countries make him one of the world's best paid men." By Dr. M. K. Butler, M. D., Atlanta, Ga.

"Your desires are worthy. I believe you would grace the Bench of Bishops and do excellent work. I pray for your success, with the highest respect."

By President J. A. Gregg, Wilberforce University.

"I certainly wish your election to the Bishopric for you know quite well the regard I have always entertained for you. I shall never forget the first time I saw that you could do 'Big things.' It was when you were reciting John Church from the Scriptures by conducting the queen contest at Grand Theatre in Topeka, Kansas. Since, you were also very kind to although you might have forgotten, was during the Kansas Annual Conference that I saw you in 1909. In 1909 I was pastor of the First Church in Emporia, Kansas. The flock and I were glad to join hands and sing to gether for 'We be Brethren.'"

By Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune, Principal Daytona N. Y. Institute. "We want to congratulate you upon the prospect of a seat on the Bishop's Bench. I am sure A MAN OF YOUR ABILITY AND EXPERIENCE must favor in the hearts of the public."

By Dr. A. H. Hill of Little Rock, Ark. "I am in receipt of your welcome endorsement by the historic West Tennessee Conference. I LIKE YOUR PLATFORM. I think it is THE ONLY PLATFORM that should actuate one, seeking the exalted office of the Bishopric."

By the Rev. Dr. D. E. Rice, Pastor of Pearl St. Church, Jackson, Miss.

"Dr. SNELSON is a man of GREAT MERIT AND SPIRITUAL POWER. His life is clean, and he stands out as one of the foremost leaders of our race."

HERN YOU

DO

Pennsylvania, are taking the lead in trying to cement all the Republican forces in the administration to block the move to force Secretary Mellon from the cabinet. Senator Lodge called at the Treasury Department with a view to conferring with Secretary Mellon on the subject, but learned the secretary was out of the city.

The Massachusetts senator is not much disturbed over the attack on Secretary Mellon. He expressed the belief that there will be much unfavorable reaction on account of the Democratic attack on the secretary. He thinks the people will see clearly that it is nothing more nor less than an effort to discredit the administration for political reasons.

Some of the Senate leaders plan to confer with President Coolidge concerning the renewed attack on his cabinet in the Senate. They are confident the executive will back them up to the limit in defending Secretary Mellon and any of the remaining cabinet officers, who may become the target of the Senate's fire.

One of the Republican Senate leaders in discussing the fight on Secretary Mellon said that "unless we corral our forces and present a bold and united front to the enemy, we will be wiped off the political map."

Republican senators seem to be regaining some of their lost courage and grit and apparently they intend to fight from now on with both fists.

Senator Pepper of Pennsylvania will lead the Republican hosts in the Senate in meeting Democratic attacks. Of course, Senator Lodge will take up the gauntlet whenever he feels disposed, but the heavy work is to be delegated to Senator Pepper, who is to be vigorously supported by Senator Wadsworth of New York.

However, the Democratic leaders contend they will have the support of most of the progressive senators, when the McKellar resolution comes

five meetings and in the appointment of five committees to give attention to various matters of administration or legislation for the relief of cotton growers.

The bill here referred to has been prepared through the activities of a committee of five appointed at the last of these general meetings. This committee was composed of three House members, Lowery of Mississippi, Tillman of Arkansas and Abernathy of North Carolina, and two senators, Stephens of Mississippi and Dial of South Carolina, Lowery acting as chairman.

The southern members hope that members from the west will join them in support of this measure, which is designed for general agricultural relief, including grain as well as cotton. Commerce and Finance declares the measure "far sounder in principle" than the chief measure which has been brought forth by western representatives and thinks that it would be "a wonderful aid to depressed agricultural industry, on which our national prosperity so largely depends, and a real help to the distressed countries of Europe."

U. S. ASKED FOR PAY

Representative Jones Has Bill to Reimburse J. F. Norfleet.

Fort Worth, Tex.—Is it worth \$17,000 to the people of the United States to reimburse a man for obtaining convictions of 65 men of swindling? That question has been put up to Congress. In the midst of the turmoil over the Teapot Dome, graft and other exposures, Marvin Jones, congressman from Amarillo, introduced a bill to pay J. Frank Norfleet the expenses he incurred in running down swindlers for the last five years.

Norfleet is a rancher at Hale Centre. Five years ago he was swindled



Dr. F. G. Snelson, Candidate for Bishopric

Dr. F. G. Snelson is very favorably spoken of throughout his connection as the most prominent candidate for the Bishopric in the A. M. C. Church.

He is indeed well fitted for the place. He is one of the ranking high churchmen, not only of his denomination, but among all denominations. From any angle he is well prepared. He is numbered among the liberally educated of the race, ripe in experience and rich in acquisition of knowledge that peculiarly fits one for the high honors of a Bishop. He is clean in his life, dignified in behaviour, congenial, affable, kind and easy to approach.

His wide experience in the pastorate, his telling service as a presiding elder, and his thorough knowledge of the needs of the people, and the problems confronting the ministers all make him a necessity in the high position of his church. His travel especially in Africa and his labors in that foreign land the more adds to his qualifications so much essential as a Bishop.

Dr. Snelson does not only stand high among the ministry and laymen of his church, but among all who know him.

The great African Methodist Episcopal Church can make no mistake in promoting this, one of her most worthy and accomplished sons to the Bishopric in her General Conference in May, 1924.

The people of Memphis, of all denominations, earnestly desire his promotion and if he is promoted, they will rejoice with the great church because the entire race will be benefitted.

We feel sure if merit is considered, if Christianity gets a hearing, and if a manly man is wanted, a man just to all, fair in his purpose, profound and logical in reasoning, eloquent in speech, persuasive and convincing in the pulpit, exact in presiding and honest in dealing, Dr. Snelson will be promoted.

We have watched his career for some years. We have felt the influence of his pastorate; we have noted the manner in which he has presided on the district, and we find him a high churchman, a star of the first magnitude, equal to the responsibilities of the highest position of his church.

I speak here for all Memphis, all Methodism and all denominations.

The Memphis Times

Memphis, Tennessee, Saturday, April 5, 1924

DR. F. G. SNELSON, D.D.,
Candidate for the Bishopric in the A. M. E. Church





SINCLAIR INDICTED BY GRAND JURY

OIL KING MAY GET CHANCE TO
PONDER BEHIND BARS.

OLD GUARD TRIES TO SAVE CABINET

DRIVE ON MELLON CAUSES G. O.
P. RANKS TO UNITE.

FARM PROJECT UP THIS WEEK

MEASURE DESIGNED TO HELP
AGRICULTURE OF ALL U. S.

B
New, Rebuilt
Bicycle Supply
Repairs de

SENATOR PEPPER IN LEAD

"Unless We Corral Our Forces and
Present a United Front, We Will
Be Wiped Off the Political Map,"
Says One Leader.

Washington.—Republican leaders, in and out of Congress, held a series of informal conferences trying to work out an effective programme to block the drive of the Democrats, who are seeking the scalps of more cabinet officers.

From now on the Republicans intend to present a solid front to their political enemies, and in that way they expect to prevent a debacle. In the fight against former Secretary of the Navy Denby and former Attorney General Daugherty, the forces of the Republicans were divided—the Senate leaders locking horns with the officials of the Republican national committee on the latter issue.

Senator Lodge, the Republican floor leader, Senator Curtis of Kansas, Republican whip, and Senator Pepper of

FRAMED BY SOUTHERNERS

Finance Experts Declare Proposition
Is Sound—Mississippi Representative Chairman of Committee
That Prepared Bill.

Washington.—The newspapers of March 23 contained a report to the effect that the various bills for agricultural relief so far discussed had proved satisfactory to the farm organizations. It might also be said that they are proving unsatisfactory to the Congress.

At this juncture it will be of interest to the farmers of the tri-state territory to know that the Senate committee on agriculture is taking up this week the consideration of the Lowery-Dial bill. This bill is the outgrowth of meetings held in Washington at the beginning of the present session of Congress. It will be remembered that late in November Congressman Lowery of Mississippi called for a conference of opinion. This call resulted in some four or

Thoughts of a yellow man
from slavery
— and the captives are

THOUGHT FOR THE MONTH
"Bite off more than you can
chew."
Then chew it.
Plan for more than you can do,
Then do it.
Hitch your wagon to a star,
Keep your seat, and there you
are."

The Supreme Liberty Guardian

Published Bi-Monthly by Supreme Liberty Life Insurance Co., in the Interest of its Stockholders, Policyholders, Agents and Friends

"A sage once said that it
isn't so very important how
far you have gone, but that it
is tremendously important
that you should be headed in
the right direction. Are
you?"
—Forbes Epigrams.

Vol. III.

NOVEMBER, 1930.

No. 2.

ECHOES FROM THE NINTH ANNUAL HOME-COMING



This picture was taken at Liberty Square directly in front of the Home Office. In the background there is shown a portion of the \$35,000 monument erected to the memory of the heroes of the Eighth Regiment, who fell in the Great World War.

Ninth Home Coming Great Success Most Largely Attended Of All Meetings

By W. F. Savoy

The Ninth Annual Home Coming of Supreme Liberty Life Insurance Company opened auspiciously at the Managers' Breakfast at the Apollon Club, which occasion was attended by E. L. Powell, State manager of West Virginia; T. K. Gibson, Elmore Williams, Kansas City; Dr. M. O. Bousfield; J. F. Morning of Cleveland; Secretary Ellis Stewart, M. S. Morning of Cincinnati; A. N. Lake of Detroit; J. A. Spratley, Akron; W. C. Ross, Flint; H. L. Thompson, Chicago; William Stevenson, Washington, D. C.; Frank Adams of East St. Louis; William Kemmer, Manager of De Luce Agency, Chicago; Boyd Lines of St. Louis and William F. Savoy of Columbus, Ohio.

Following the breakfast invitation was extended by Mr. Thompson to drop in at the agency meeting of the Chicago Industrial Agency, a force of about thirty-five men. The spirit on the part of those industrial workers gave the visitors a nice impression of what an agency force should be and, and any wonderment on the part of insurance men who have read the consistent records of the Chicago Agency found expression in the calibre of men who composed it and the attitude each had towards his work. The visitors were introduced after the meeting from whence excursions were made through the several offices of the Home Office where meetings of old friends and greetings of new acquaintances made all feel welcome.

The opening session was called to order by Mr. T. K. Gibson, Chairman of the Board of Directors. Rendition of "Liberty Ode" by the audience immediately caught the spirit of the reunion. Invocation was offered by one of the company's staunch supporters, the Reverend L. C. Nicholson, Pastor of Carter's Temple A. M. E. Church. The delegates and visitors were then introduced.

Dr. M. O. Bousfield, Vice President and Medical Director extended a vigorous welcome on behalf of the Board of Directors. He called attention to the fact that two persons of the assemblage: Mrs. Heath and Miss Freeman, had never missed a Home Coming. "Last year," said Dr. Bousfield, "was an inflated and false time in the financial world. During these times people purchased more than they should. People are now wondering where they can cut off something or somewhere. The counselors of life insurance then must find new outlets for life insurance.

These counselors must be prepared to apply the needs of Life Insurance to the times that are soon to be better. In bringing this about our agents must use the force of our own people in the different communities in which they live.

Mr. Harry H. Pace, President of the Supreme Liberty Life Insurance Company, as on like occasions, won the confidence of his hearers in his address of welcome on behalf of the Home Office. He pointed out that the delegates are the people to make the meeting a success; that the office can furnish only the locality and the vehicles. "The presence of so many here," continued Mr. Pace, "helps the spirit of the Home Office." He lauded the city of Chicago as it is and not as it is represented by the Press of the country. Mr. Pace expressed the opinion that this company was dedicated to be the greatest Life Insurance Company in the world. "The Metropolitan Life had small beginnings," warned the speaker, "but it was the aim, the desire, the energy to be what they could be that made them what they are." Continuing, "The economic change of the world for the past twelve months has affected the company only so far as the members that compose it allowed it to affect them." The recent local crisis has caused more solid work for constructive good than in any similar two-weeks period of the company's operation. Because of the officials made up their minds that now is the time to work, and not the time to stop and ponder, the two-weeks period immediately following the recent local crisis was punctuated with greater confidence and greater substantial progress. President Pace admonished his audience to make of paramount importance a life insurance program for members of our own community. "Everything passes—even the Night" is a part of his philosophy. Nothing can become so bad as to become hopeless, unless one allows it. "Daylight will come in spite of depression, drought and hard times."

Instrumental selections were rendered to the extreme delight and appreciation of the gathering by Miss Fouché, Mr. Smith and Mr. Richardson.

Response on behalf of the delegates was fittingly delivered by Mr. J. F. Morning, Manager of the Greater Cleveland District. He assured the officials that the field force was behind their programme to a man—that the agents look at the future optimistically, and that salesmen have been developed during the so-called depression period

that otherwise would not have been developed. It was announced at this juncture by Mr. Gibson that Mr. William Stevenson, Vice President and Agency Officer, gave a general field survey. Mr. Bentley applied explained the four periods of the business cycle: the period of prosperity, the period of liquidation, the period of depression and the improvement period, in their relation to our profession. Mr. Gibson suggested that a few moments be devoted to comment on the subjects delivered. In his closing remarks Mr. Bentley gave out the amount that the company had paid out in loans, and in death claims, as a means towards selling the field force on a part of the service rendered. He stated that the Company was paying out in policy loans an average of over one thousand dollars each working day.

Mr. R. L. Brady, Vice President, of Detroit, Michigan, delivered the Annual Memorial Address. He prefaced his address by stating that this was the most optimistic moment of his life. "There is nothing that has given us sadder thinking than the recent depression. During times of prosperity we paralyzed our best endeavor and started toward the goal that was bound to be disastrous. We have come to recognize what is really fundamental and shifted things that are of no value." Dr. Brady admonished his audience that there is no way to defeat the progress of the Negro if we ourselves grip the field force on the possibilities of the Family Protection Policy.

At six o'clock in the evening a managers' conference was held at which time problems were discussed candidly that a closer relationship between officials and managers and agents might be had. A few of the topics undertaken were: agents' reserve, juvenile endowment policies, family protection policies, the cutting of applications in industrial insurance and managers' reports.

On the following morning the meeting was called to order promptly by Mr. W. C. Ross of Flint, Michigan. After singing of some of the agency songs Mr. H. L. Thompson was presented to speak on "Doubling an Industrial Debit." He ascribed this result to the side of the debit, the type of salesmen, the sincerity of the men, and a definite daily and weekly plan. Enthusiasm and incentives also play an important role.

Following Mr. Thompson's discussion a paper was read by Mr. W. F. Savoy on "Maintaining a Ninety Per Cent Plus Collection Average." Remarks thereof were made by Mr. R. A. Ewing of Nashville. There are three fundamentals, said Mr. Ewing: "Advance pay, system of weekly calls, prompt lapses" if collections are to be kept at a high level. Mr. R. W. Findley of Dayton, Ohio,

spoke on "Expansion Versus Concentration." He treated his subject from the standpoint of both the home office and locally. He advised that the field conditions should be known as they exist. He spoke of the type of agency force that would permit a district to expand and cited results of the good of baseball teams, essay contests, etc., as means of substantial publicity and esprit de corps.

Mr. William Stevenson of Washington, D. C., spoke on the lapse problem. Mr. Stevenson gave as some reasons for lapsing: overselling, improper selling and lack of proper Negro consciousness. He closed by advising that the Home Office keep in touch with policyholders.

Mr. J. A. Spratley spoke on the Present Depression and the Insurance Agents. His remarks were the subject of prolonged discussion on the part of several of the field men.

Mr. Ellis Stewart, Vice President and Secretary covered the interesting phases of conservation of business, and answered several questions put to him on the subject. President Pace closed the morning session with brief remarks on the topic: "Our Task." He characterized this succinctly as: "Our Task is to make men think so as to make men free."

At two o'clock Friday afternoon the meeting was called to order by Mr. E. L. Powell of Charleston, W. Va. Mr. W. J. Fields, General Agent at Detroit, spoke with enlightening interest on the "Opportunity of a General Agency." Mr. Fields was formerly Supervisor of the Wayne County Agency of the Company, but has recently resigned in which he has been eminently successful.

Mr. Elmore Williams of Kansas City spoke on the subject of "Greater Casualty Development" and showed how a substantial casualty debit could be built up along with an Industrial debit.

Mr. J. F. Morning made an address on "Manpower" that was highly illuminating. He showed how the life insurance business is built on the men who are engaged in it. He cited the fact that the merger which resulted in the Supreme Liberty Life had brought together the finest group of manpower in the insurance work of the race.

Mr. Wilson Lovett, Treasurer of the Company told how the Executive Committee of the Company had divided up the work of supervision of the various districts where the company conducts

its business and gave other interesting facts about the Company. A Home Coming teeming with inspiration and prolonged enthusiasm was brought to a close with a magnificent banquet at the Hotel Vincennes, where covers were laid for three hundred persons, consisting of officials and their wives, and delegates and their wives and friends. From six until nine o'clock the atmosphere was fraught with cheers and songs, interspersed with occasional ribes, proclamations and challenges. Notable among the challenges were: Five agents of the Chicago force will write and pay for more industrial business than any other five men, especially against the Washington and Dayton Districts. Some others of the Chicago force will put on a net increase from fifty to seventy-five dollars each during the coming year. A gentleman of Greater Cleveland promised to write and pay for as much ordinary casualty and industrial business as anyone else. Some promised to join the \$100,000 club as a prerequisite to the next Home Coming.

This banquet was the occasion of presenting prizes to the substantial producing leaders. The Bousfield trophy, a handsome loving cup, was this year awarded to the Chicago agency, of which H. L. Thompson is leader. Mr. E. L. Powell, of West Virginia, was presented a Stetson hat and a check for leading (his second consecutive year) the entire field in ordinary production during the Home Coming Campaign. Mr. Powell paid for \$39,000 during the weeks of the campaign.

Two minutes speeches were made by: President Pace, who presided, Chairman T. K. Gibson, Mr. Wilson Lovett, Treasurer of the Company, Mr. W. Ellis Stewart, Secretary and Mr. A. P. Bentley, Agency Officer. The occasion was also marked as the birthday of Medical Director Bousfield, who was surprised by the presentation of a huge birthday cake. During the course of the dinner, the toast-master, Mr. Pace, pointed out several of the men who had qualified in different phases of the company's program during the year. The Home Coming, enjoyed by all, splendidly worked out and uselessly perfected passed into a not-to-be-forgotten history to the strains of "God Be With Us Till We Meet Again."

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BUILDERS

Men don't have to erect bridges, produce locomotives or construct skyscrapers to be BUILDERS of the community in which they live. Similarly they do not have to erect buildings with their names on them to be Builders of the Race to which they belong.

They need do only one thing—live wisely and care well for their families, so that their sons and daughters may become useful citizens, and help by the Dollars that they spend to provide places of employment for their sons and their daughters.

And to make this more certain they should see to it that their life insurance protection is sufficient to permit the family to "carry on" in the event of emergency.

When your Insurance is Carried in this Company you are helping to build up the Race.

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The Supreme Liberty Guardian

Published Monthly By
SUPREME LIBERTY LIFE INSURANCE CO. IN THE INTEREST OF
STOCKHOLDERS, POLICYHOLDERS, AGENTS AND FRIENDS
Editorial Office: 3511 S. Parkway, Chicago—Harry H. Pace, Editor.

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Vice-President and General Counsel	Earl B. Dickerson
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Louis C. Bulloch	P. M. Murray
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T. K. Gibson	Owen M. Waller
Francis S. Grant	J. W. Williams
C. W. Hadnot	T. C. Windham

PREMIUM INCOME AND JOBS

By Harry H. Pace.

(Written for the Associated Negro Press)

Here is a startling way of putting the question as to whether our people should patronize their own Life Insurance Companies in preference to others. The number of jobs produced to the Race by the premium income of Race companies when contrasted with the lack of any jobs at all which the Race receives as a result of premiums paid by Colored people to white companies ought to set us all to thinking. While it is impossible to accurately obtain the amount of premiums paid by Colored people into white insurance companies, a careful study of the premium income of several companies admittedly active in the Colored field has been made. In every case we believe

Premiums Paid to White Insurance Companies by Colored People in 1929	Jobs Given to Colored People by These Companies
Being estimated at 10% of the Total Premium Income	None
Metropolitan Life Ins. Co.	\$68,216
National Life & Accident Ins. Co.	None
Nashville, Tenn.	391,649
Life and Casualty Company, Nashville, Tenn.	1,391,933
American National Life Ins. Co., Galveston, Texas	368,250
Industrial Life & Health Ins. Co., Atlanta, Ga.	167,067
Durham Life Ins. Co., Durham, N. C.	69,415
Kentucky Central Life & Accident Co., Anchorage, Ky.	99,765
Union Life Insurance Co., Richmond, Va.	49,971
Lincoln Reserve Life Ins. Co., Birmingham, Ala.	
Total Premiums Paid to 9 White Companies by Colored Policyholders	\$67,216,385

Now contrast the above figures with the premium income shown in the sworn statements of the following Colored companies and the number of their employees all of whom are Colored. In

Premiums Paid to Colored Life Insurance Companies by Colored People in 1929	Jobs Given to Colored People by These Companies
National Benefit Life Ins. Co., Washington, D. C.	\$3,429,996
North Carolina Mutual Life Ins. Co., Durham, N. C.	1,910,517
Supreme Liberty Life Ins. Co., Chicago, Ill.	624,112
Atlanta Life Insurance Co., Atlanta, Ga.	1,767,391
Universal Life Insurance Co., Memphis, Tenn.	950,940
Victory Life Insurance Co., Chicago, Ill.	459,000
Southern Aid Society, Richmond, Va.	756,791
Pilgrim Life Insurance Co., Augusta, Ga.	966,880
Guaranty Life Insurance Co., Savannah, Ga.	278,555
Afro-American Life Ins. Co., Jacksonville, Fla.	777,149
Louisiana Industrial Life Ins. Co., New Orleans, La.	506,841
Unity Industrial Life Ins. Co., New Orleans, La.	587,833
Total Premium Paid to 12 Colored Companies by Colored Policyholders	\$13,016,205

Total Jobs Created and Maintained by These Premium Payments 5451

Let us suppose that the \$67,216,385 Colored agent or clerk or stenographer that went into the hands of white companies who refused to employ a single

Colored agent or clerk or stenographer that went into the hands of white companies who refused to employ a single

WHERE HAS BUSINESS GONE? THERE ISN'T ANY SANTA CLAUS. LET'S GO AFTER IT!

Some business men have just discovered that truth. And they are all hot and bothered about it. For years "the stockings hung by the fire" have been filled with satisfying regularity and liberality. Large juicy orders spilled the morning mail. Everybody was having a wonderful time. But something has happened. And the bewildered ones are asking each other, "Where has Business gone?" Well, where has Business gone? The plain truth is that Business has not gone anywhere. It is right here. Always has been. Always will be. But business nowadays is operating on a "cafeteria" plan. You've got to "help yourself!" The chap who sits around waiting for the "table service" is doomed to disappointment and lots of it. As John Wamaker used to say, "There is always someone, some place who wants to buy and CAN buy—what you want to sell." If this "someone" no longer walks in the front door, it is plain up to us to go out AFTER him. Find him! Tell him! Sell him!

HOW TO TELL WHAT YOUR INSURANCE IS WORTH

This little trick will amuse and probably startle you—but that's what makes it good. Get out the old Eversham and a little piece of paper and make sure there's no one looking over your shoulder. Be positively certain you are the only one that sees what you write. Then proceed—

1. Set down the total amount of life insurance you now have, whether it be \$1,000; \$5,000; or \$50,000.
2. Scratch out the last two ciphers of this amount.

The answer? Why that's the monthly income from life insurance you are leaving to your wife or dependent when you go. And that's figuring it at 6 per cent interest, too.

This result has shown a few men they were over insured and they thanked us exceedingly for calling it to their attention. Many of them needed more and have inquired about our minimum cost plan of protection.

WHAT'S WRONG WITH TEXAS?

True, "Nothing's wrong with Texas, except entirely too many of us get up in the morning at the alarm of a Connecticut clock, bottom on a pair of Ohio suspenders to a pair of Chicago pants, put on a pair of Massachusetts shoes, wash in a Pittsburgh tin basin, using Cincinnati soap and a cotton towel made in New Hampshire; sit down to a Grand Rapids table; eat pancakes made from Minneapolis flour, spread with Vermont maple syrup and Kansas City bacon fried on a St. Louis stove; buy trout put up in California seasoned with Rhode Island spices and sweetened with Colorado sugar; put on a hat made in Philadelphia, hitch a Detroit mule led on Oklahoma gasoline to an Ohio pump and work like the dickens all day long on a Texas farm covered with New Zealand mortgages; send our money to Ohio farmers; pay \$1 tax and drive on paved roads and at night crawl under a New Jersey blanket to be kept awake by a dog, the only home product on the place, wondering all the while why ready money and prosperity are not

HAVE YOU PROVIDED FOR YOUR OLD AGE?

Age sixty-five seems far away, and the farther it is the better for your purse if you will provide now. It may be interesting to know about our prospective financial status when we shall have reached or passed that age. Statistics compiled by noted economists indicate that out of a possible hundred men at a given age, say 25 years old, less than ten will be self-sustaining after reaching the age of 65.

Perhaps the percentage is a little larger or maybe slightly smaller than that stated above, but it is an approximate estimate only it gives much food for thought. Will you or I be one of that small and select minority who will be on "Easy Street" when we arrive at 65?

We are told that fifty-four of this hundred will be dependent upon relatives, friends or charity for their support. Have we any right to believe that we

LUTHER F. SIMPKINS RETURNS

The Home Office welcomes the return of Mr. Luther F. Simpkins as Manager of the Deluxe Agency at Chicago in charge of Ordinary and Casualty business. Mr. Simpkins has been with this Company for many years and prior to the consolidation, he was Agency Director in charge of the entire field of Liberty Life Agents. During the reorganization period, following the merger of the Supreme Liberty Life and the Northeastern, he accepted a position with Sears Roebuck Company as Manager of their newly opened store in

Chicago. He would have created jobs for at least 15,000 Colored men and women who would have been employed as clerks, stenographers, agents and bookkeepers to take care of this additional business.

In addition there would have been Millions of Dollars available for first mortgage loans on the property of Colored people wherever not a one of these companies listed in the white group

A WORD TO THE SUPREME LIBERTY FAMILY

September 17, 1930. It has been sometime since the Supreme Liberty Life Insurance family has had a word from the Public Relations Committee. During the summer months when our friends were on vacation and holidays, it was hardly possible for us to reach them in the way that we desire. Heretofore, work has not been inactive but quiet.

We made some splendid contacts with friends from all over the different states in Lodi, Michigan, and take this opportunity to extend to them our congratulations and also expressing our appreciation for the kindly thoughts that they expressed with regard to Supreme Liberty Life.

We are anxious that every member of our family shall feel him or herself partially responsible for the huge success which we believe Supreme Liberty Life will attain. Through the days of depression we have been able to keep steady going, which is an evidence of the far-sightedness and carefulness of the heads of our different departments. Our president has held a very

HERBERT S. CHAUNCEY

Mr. Herbert S. Chauncey, 43, 10114 Pierpont Ave., died at Mt. Sinai Hospital Sunday morning, June 22, 1930 at 4 o'clock, after a brief illness with pneumonia. Mr. Chauncey was a native of Eastman, Georgia, and was educated at Talladega College, Talladega, Ala. He was a graduate of the Baldwin Wallace College of Law. During his 12 or 13 years residence here, he had founded and developed the Empire Savings and Loan Company, Fraternal Bond and Investment Company, Crusaders Mutual Insurance Company, Modern Crusaders of the World (fraternal insurance), Mt. Zion Congregational Church and the Crusaders Publishing Company, owners of the Call and Post (a weekly newspaper) all of which he

was president. He was a member of the City Plan Commission of Cleveland, and Kappa Alpha Psi Fraternity, and a member of the law firm of Chauncey and McGhee. He was treasurer and chairman of the Board of Trustees of Mt. Zion Congregational Church until he lost his health. For several years he was in the railway mail service in a division covering Cleveland. In 1920 he founded the Empire Savings and Loan Company, which now has a branch located at 90th and Cedar avenue under efficient management, serving residents of the East End. Dr. H. M. Kingsley of Chicago, superintendent of Congregational Church of the North among Negroes, former pastor of Mt. Zion Congregational Church here, officiated at the funeral services held at the Church Wednesday at 2 p. m. The pastor, Rev. Rus-

sell Brown and other local clergy assisted. Mr. Chauncey is survived by his wife and 8 months old baby daughter, Rose Marie, three brothers and two sisters. The passing of Mr. Chauncey has placed a handicap on the development of Negro business in the city of Cleveland. There is no doubt about it that he made the greatest single contribution to Negro business locally. It is up to those who are left behind to try to live up to his precepts, and if possible, to emulate him. Though he is gone, we are sure his good work and business enterprises will live on forever.

Drunk: Are you positive that my derby isn't here?

Check Clerk: Positive.

Drunk: Then, where is the next best place to look for a derby?—Carolina Baccarat.

He: "You must economize! Think of the future. If I were to die, where would you be?"

Obfuscar: Yes. I cut off my allowance and made him go to work.—The Pathfinder.

Bloofus: So you curd your son of his wilderness by an operation?

Obfuscar: Yes. I cut off my allowance and made him go to work.—The Pathfinder.

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FORESIGHT

Tennyson could take a worthless sheet of paper, write a poem on it and make it worth \$65,000. That's genius.

Someone can sign a check and make it worth \$5,000. That's capital.

An artist can take a 50-cent piece of canvas and paint a picture on it worth hundreds of dollars. That's art.

A girl can buy a hat for \$2.99, but prefers one costing \$29.99. That's vanity.

But almost anyone who can write a check for \$100 can immediately create an estate worth thousands. That's foresight.

—The Pathfinder.

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Men of Wide Experience Direct Supreme Liberty Life

The spirit of progress which characterizes Supreme Liberty Life and which is responsible for its remarkable growth is the result of broad vision and wise management. The men who control the Company are men of wide experience, men who are accustomed to big-scale business.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

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E. H. CARRY Chicago, Ill. Real Estate and Insurance	DR. W. A. METHOD Columbus, Ohio Physician and Surgeon
DR. E. A. CARTER Detroit, Mich. Physician and Surgeon	DR. P. M. MURRAY New York, N. Y. Physician and Surgeon
EARL B. DICKERSON Chicago, Ill. Vice-Pres. and Gen. Counsel	HARRY H. PACE Chicago, Ill. President of the Company
DR. H. F. GAMBLE Chicago, Ill. Physician and Surgeon	DR. JAMES W. PARKER Red Bank, N. J. Physician and Surgeon
T. K. GIBSON Chicago, Ill. Chairman Board of Directors	DR. WILLIAM J. PARKS Auburn Park, N. J. Physician and Surgeon
W. ELLIS STEWART Chicago, Ill. Secretary of the Company	T. C. WINDHAM Birmingham, Ala. Contractor and Builder
DR. OWEN M. WALLER Brooklyn, N. Y. Physician and Surgeon	J. W. WILLIAMS Columbus, Ohio Real Estate and Insurance
J. W. WILLIAMS Columbus, Ohio Real Estate and Insurance	W. H. WORTHAM New York, N. Y. Pres. Philip A. Taylor Jr. Co.

OVER \$27,000,000.00 OF INSURANCE IN FORCE

OVER \$1,650,000.00 OF ADMITTED ASSETS

SUPREME LIBERTY LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

Chicago, Ill.

Chicago, Ill.

Chicago, Ill.

Chicago, Ill.

Chicago, Ill.

Chicago, Ill.

Chicago, Ill.

Chicago, Ill.

Chicago, Ill.

Chicago, Ill.

Chicago, Ill.

Chicago, Ill.

Chicago, Ill.

Chicago, Ill.

ORDINARY DEATH CLAIMS

PAID IN JULY, 1930

Name	Date of Policy	Amount Paid	Date Paid
John W. Bowman, Nashville, N. C.	June 15, 1928	\$1,000.00	July 15, 1930
Blondie Franklin, Detroit, Mich.	May 21, 1923	1,000.00	July 23, 1930
Harry Elliot, Dayton, Ohio	December 5, 1924	1,000.00	July 3, 1930
Julia Goffens, Detroit, Mich.	June 14, 1928	500.00	July 3, 1930
Samuel W. Goff, Little Rock, Ark.	June 11, 1927	500.00	July 8, 1930
Chas. N. Burton, Cincinnati, Ohio	November 4, 1922	1,000.00	July 23, 1930
Rose L. Glover, Evanston, Ill.	November 6, 1922	242.00	July 23, 1930
Total for July		\$5,242.00	

ORDINARY DEATH CLAIMS

PAID IN AUGUST, 1930

Name	Date of Policy	Amount Paid	Date Paid
Geane A. Kristen, Louisville, Ky.	December 1, 1929	300.00	August 1, 1930
Greene E. Kristen, Louisville, Ky.	August 10, 1925	2,000.00	August 13, 1930
Greene E. Kristen, Louisville, Ky.	August 17, 1925	3,000.00	August 13, 1930
Greene E. Kristen, Louisville, Ky.	August 17, 1925	5,000.00	August 13, 1930
Chas. W. Zoon, Chicago, Ill.	April 8, 1926	1,000.00	August 9, 1930
Houston Bennett, Cincinnati, Ohio	September 7, 1923	1,000.00	August 13, 1930
Mose Groschman, Cincinnati, Ohio	July 28, 1921	500.00	August 13, 1930
Andrew Gossman, Quincy, Ill.	October 28, 1923	1,000.00	August 19, 1930
Raymond Smith, Quincy, Ill.	September 14, 1925	1,000.00	August 14, 1930
Thomas Smith, Quincy, Ill.	July 10, 1928	500.00	August 16, 1930
Thomas Smith, Quincy, Ill.	April 27, 1928	500.00	August 16, 1930
Eletha M. Ray, Quincy, Ill.	June 25, 1929	1,000.00	August 21, 1930
John A. Valentine, Cincinnati, Ohio	March 19, 1927	500.00	August 21, 1930
Total for August		\$17,300.00	

ORDINARY DEATH CLAIMS

PAID IN SEPTEMBER, 1930

Name	Date of Policy	Amount Paid	Date Paid
Wm. E. Griffin, Little Rock, Ark.	July 11, 1928	\$600.00	September 4, 1930
National Equity, Little Rock, Ark.	June 1, 1930	300.00	September 10, 1930
George W. W. W., Little Rock, Ark.	November 8, 1924	1,000.00	September 9, 1930
Bessie W. W., Little Rock, Ark.	July 27, 1929	500.00	September 9, 1930
James A. McLeod, Greenwood, N. J.	April 26, 1928	1,000.00	September 22, 1930
Francis K. K., Wyand, Mo.	December 11, 1928	1,000.00	September 26, 1930
Bertie Gossman, Little Rock, Ark.	July 11, 1930	1,000.00	September 26, 1930
Janet Smith, Detroit, Mich.	March 20, 1930	300.00	September 30, 1930
Total for September		\$6,600.00	

INDUSTRIAL DEATH CLAIMS

PAID IN JULY, 1930

Name	Date of Policy	Amount Paid	Date Paid
Joe W. W., Memphis, Tenn.	December 23, 1929	\$1,008.00	July 24, 1930
Hase A. W., Chicago, Ill.	August 20, 1928	40.00	July 3, 1930
Amos W. W., Cleveland, Ohio	August 9, 1925	402.00	July 8, 1930
Ida W. W., Quincy, Ill.	November 19, 1922	119.00	July 8, 1930
C. L. W. W., Quincy, Ill.	September 10, 1923	20.00	July 8, 1930
Oliver W. W., Quincy, Ill.	January 30, 1928	500.00	July 11, 1930
Oliver W. W., Quincy, Ill.	October 14, 1929	102.00	July 19, 1930
Maria W. W., Quincy, Ill.	September 13, 1923	87.00	July 14, 1930
Bob W. W., Quincy, Ill.	January 30, 1928	250.00	July 14, 1930
Fred D. W., Quincy, Ill.	October 20, 1924	165.00	July 18, 1930
Mollie W. W., Quincy, Ill.	June 15, 1923	116.00	July 18, 1930
Mollie W. W., Quincy, Ill.	June 15, 1923	34.00	July 18, 1930
Idella W. W., Quincy, Ill.	November 11, 1929	125.00	July 19, 1930
Wm. W. W., Quincy, Ill.	March 7, 1927	62.50	July 25, 1930
Arthur W. W., Quincy, Ill.	October 28, 1927	40.00	July 26, 1930
Wm. F. W., Quincy, Ill.	November 21, 1927	110.00	July 26, 1930
L. W. W., Quincy, Ill.	February 14, 1927	903.00	July 26, 1930
Total for July		\$2,703.00	

INDUSTRIAL DEATH CLAIMS

PAID IN AUGUST, 1930

Name	Date of Policy	Amount Paid	Date Paid
Sam T. Carter, Akron, Ohio	September 21, 1929	\$2,297.00	August 11, 1930
Ernest F. F., Dayton, Ohio	July 11, 1927	288.00	August 1, 1930
Robert F. F., Cincinnati, Ohio	June 25, 1928	160.00	August 1, 1930
Robert F. F., Cincinnati, Ohio	June 25, 1928	40.00	August 1, 1930
Major W. W., W. Va.	May 7, 1928	20.00	August 1, 1930
Letitia W. W., W. Va.	February 17, 1930	3.75	August 11, 1930
Robert W. W., W. Va.	February 10, 1930	80.00	August 11, 1930
William W. W., W. Va.	July 14, 1930	125.00	August 11, 1930
James W. W., W. Va.	March 31, 1930	189.00	August 11, 1930
Abraham W. W., W. Va.	February 6, 1930	420.00	August 12, 1930
R. H. W. W., W. Va.	September 23, 1929	15.00	August 12, 1930
R. H. W. W., W. Va.	September 23, 1929	3.75	August 12, 1930
George W. W., W. Va.	May 24, 1928	260.00	August 12, 1930
Armstrong W. W., W. Va.	March 3, 1930	30.00	August 11, 1930
Yvonne W. W., W. Va.	January 14, 1929	25.00	August 11, 1930
Yvonne W. W., W. Va.	January 14, 1929	7.50	August 12, 1930
Grover W. W., W. Va.	January 14, 1929	250.00	August 12, 1930
Joan W. W., W. Va.	June 2, 1930	20.00	August 20, 1930
William W. W., W. Va.	May 10, 1928	93.00	August 21, 1930
John W. W., W. Va.	May 29, 1928	20.00	August 21, 1930
William W. W., W. Va.	June 13, 1927	200.00	August 23, 1930
Camille W. W., W. Va.	July 21, 1928	7.50	August 23, 1930
Dorothy W. W., W. Va.	July 8, 1929	20.00	August 23, 1930
Thomas W. W., W. Va.	December 10, 1928	500.00	August 28, 1930
Total for August		\$5,148.50	

INDUSTRIAL DEATH CLAIMS

PAID IN SEPTEMBER, 1930

Name	Date of Policy	Amount Paid	Date Paid
Mary Johnson, Chicago, Ill.	December 16, 1929	\$1,194.00	September 9, 1930
Joseph Johnson, Louisville, Ky.	November 28, 1929	125.00	September 10, 1930
Clemon W. W., W. Va.	February 3, 1930	216.00	September 13, 1930
Maud W. W., Cincinnati, Ohio	August 5, 1929	321.00	September 9, 1930
Ruth W. W., Cincinnati, Ohio	March 1, 1928	40.00	September 9, 1930
Robert W. W., Cincinnati, Ohio	May 7, 1928	25.00	September 9, 1930
Robert W. W., Cincinnati, Ohio	May 7, 1928	145.00	September 9, 1930
Cleveland W. W., Cincinnati, Ohio	July 27, 1925	585.00	September 16, 1930
Samuel W. W., Cincinnati, Ohio	April 1, 1929	330.00	September 9, 1930
William W. W., Cincinnati, Ohio	June 30, 1930	95.00	September 20, 1930
John W. W., Cincinnati, Ohio	June 30, 1930	20.00	September 9, 1930
Anna W. W., Cincinnati, Ohio	April 16, 1928	20.00	September 9, 1930
Taney W. W., Cincinnati, Ohio	March 21, 1927	120.00	September 9, 1930
Mildred W. W., Cincinnati, Ohio	May 17, 1926	200.00	September 9, 1930
Paul W. W., Cincinnati, Ohio	August 30, 1926	250.00	September 9, 1930
Raymond W. W., Cincinnati, Ohio	December 23, 1929	16.00	September 10, 1930
Floy W. W., Cincinnati, Ohio	May 5, 1930	250.00	September 19, 1930
Regina W. W., Cincinnati, Ohio	July 30, 1928	300.00	September 9, 1930
Regina W. W., Cincinnati, Ohio	July 28, 1930	7.50	September 9, 1930
Regina W. W., Cincinnati, Ohio	July 28, 1930	3.75	September 9, 1930
James W. W., Cincinnati, Ohio	February 7, 1927	228.00	September 9, 1930
Sallie W. W., Cincinnati, Ohio	May 5, 1930	61.00	September 13, 1930
Moranda W. W., Cincinnati, Ohio	July 16, 1928	380.00	September 9, 1930
Annie W. W., Cincinnati, Ohio	May 26, 1930	7.50	September 13, 1930
Total for September		\$6,920.75	

MISS SUPREME LIBERTY



MISS SUPREME LIBERTY

The Cedar Theatre of Cleveland, under the supervision of Mr. A. C. Clarke, conducted a beauty contest between August 1st to September 15th. Seventeen Negro beauties were represented in this contest and the lady representing each business was named

LETTERS FROM POLICYHOLDERS

1722 8th Avenue,
Huntington, W. Va.,
August 22, 1930.

Supreme Liberty Life Insurance Company,
Chicago, Illinois.

Being the beneficiary of the deceased Robert Bouroughs, I feel that I owe this duty to you to let you know that I appreciate your promptness in handling my claim and whoever I may come in contact with I will always have a good word to speak for Supreme Liberty Life.

I wish to say further that you may use this letter as a publication in any way you deem it best to foster the cause of your wonderful Company.

I am respectfully yours,
AMANDA BROWN.
749 Randolph St.,
South Weymouth, Mass.,
July 9, 1930

My Dear Mr. Stevenson—
I wish to take this opportunity of extending to you my highest appreciation for the splendid services which you and your Company have rendered me. When I return to Washington I am going to increase my Insurance with you.

Very sincerely yours,
WILLIAM LEO HANSBERRY.
Huntington, W. Va.,
Aug. 22, 1930.

Supreme Liberty Life Insurance Company,
Chicago, Ill.

Dear Sir:
I must let you know how much I appreciated the prompt attention you gave to the death claim of my brother, Rev. Grover Moon who died July 26, 1930, also that ever consoling letter that was written to me by the Charleston Office. Wish to say further that I will always have a good word for your good company and your good agent, Mr. O. A. Hopping, who you have here in Huntington.

Hope that I can be of some benefit to your Company and thanking you for your good favors.

I beg to remain sincerely yours,
OLA GLASS.
4730 St. Lawrence Ave.,
Chicago, Ill.,
8-17-30.

Supreme Liberty Life Insurance Company,
Dear Sir:
Please allow me in this small way the privilege of thanking your wonderful company for their promptness in settling their claims.

On August 14, 1930 the proof of the death of my beloved husband, Raymond O. Martin, was brought to your office, and that very evening I received my check for \$1,000 brought by your agent, Mr. H. Spauling.

This company goes without question as the greatest company in the world. I also want to commend your patient and untiring agent, Mr. H. M. Spauling, who was so untiring in his efforts to insure the family; he refused to

Youngstown, Ohio.
Rebecca Johnson, June 10, 1929 500.00 September 13, 1930
Sarah Coates, December 16, 1929 62.00 September 22, 1930
Lydia Smith, April 2, 1923 400.00 September 16, 1930
L. A. Coleman, November 5, 1928 210.00 September 16, 1930
Andrew Welch, February 3, 1930 115.00 September 16, 1930
Phemie Hodges, August 29, 1927 200.00 September 20, 1930
Gerardine Garner, December 10, 1928 200.00 September 23, 1930
Julia Brinson, April 7, 1930 185.00 September 24, 1930
Thos. McAllister, Little Rock, Ark. July 13, 1927 280.00 September 26, 1930
Alberta Turner, Little Rock, Ark. June 4, 1928 280.00 September 26, 1930
Little Bane, April 29, 1929 90.00 September 26, 1930
James Williams, August 27, 1928 500.00 September 30, 1930

Chicago, Ill.

Chicago, Ill.

Chicago, Ill.

HOSPITAL PROVISIONS FOR THE NEGRO RACE

We have recently received a pamphlet reprinted from the Bulletin of the American Hospital Association for July, 1930, with the above title. The pamphlet is written by Dr. Peter Marshall Murray of New York City, who is Assistant Medical Director of the Supreme Liberty Life Insurance Company and a Trustee of Howard University, Washington, D. C.

The pamphlet was originally read before the Annual Congress of Medical Education, Medical Licensure, and Hospitals held at Chicago, February 18, 1930 in the Palmer House.

Dr. Murray has gone exhaustively into the subject of hospital provisions for the Negro race, which is at the present time, one of the most acute questions before the medical public.

He takes up the hospital facilities of such large cities as New York and Cleveland, Ohio—both of which have taken advanced positions along the highway of race relations and common justice. In these hospitals, he states, no discrimination is permitted against any of their citizens on account of race, creed, or color.

He then takes up the hospital facilities of the smaller towns and shows the alarming lack of hospital facilities in many small places where there

would naturally cause one to think in more ways than one.

We often quote "Giving the maximum protection for the minimum cost." We must likewise consider getting the maximum production for the minimum expense. Therefore, I recommend the following form of publicity, and feel that the proper check-up on results will show "The maximum production for the minimum expense."

A radio program 15 minutes consisting of a ten minutes talk by our President, Mr. Pace, five minutes music by our Supreme Liberty Trio; each agency to bear the expense of its own hand bills, stating time, place, date, station and participants. This would give each agent in every branch in the eleven different states in which we operate a chance to feature, advertise, circulate and boost the same thing at the same time. The agents could arrange radio groups or parties; after which program, they could make a general insurance talk, answering questions, writing applications, etc. of the Supreme Liberty Life Insurance Company of the World.

Regular exercise at the "Y" with other busy business men who devote time systematically to please the exercise or a spirited game, will do wonders for you and leave you feeling "at par."

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is a large colored population. He also goes into a discussion of the high death rate of Negroes from tuberculosis and certain other organic diseases, and concludes that many of these diseases can be materially checked and this high death rate reduced, if proper hospitalization were provided.

The conclusion is that disease germs know no color line and that no campaign for white health improvement can be made unless every element of the population is impressed in any program for prevention and control of disease.

The pamphlet is extremely interesting and can be profitably read by any person interested in the work of better housing and health conditions for Negroes.

At the recent Annual Meeting of the National Medical Association held in Indianapolis the last week in August, Dr. Murray was elected President of the Association, which is a well-deserved honor for one who has risen to eminence in his profession. In addition to his surgical practice he is a member of the staff of the Broad Street Hospital in New York City, located downtown in the financial district.

This regular schedule of systematic "work-outs" in the "Y" gym keeps him at his best—"at par."

You'll be surprised to find what a difference time invested judiciously in such exercise will pay you in good health and sunny disposition. Work never killed a man—but worry has. The man who works out regularly and engages in stiff competition in a closely contested game gets his mind off business cares for the time being, and when he goes back to his office, he's so much the better for it.

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VISITORS TO THE HOME OFFICE

Mr. W. L. Bolden, Mobile, Ala.
Mr. W. C. Gibbs, Chicago, Ill.
Mr. Thos. Smith, Chicago, Ill.
Mrs. Mary Murray, Chicago, Ill.
Joseph D. La, Louisville, Ky.
Marjorie Bufford, Youngstown, Ohio.
Thos. J. Ferguson, Atlanta, Ga.
Mrs. F. Whitaker, Columbus, Ohio.
Ruth Thompson, Columbus, Ohio.
M. S. Stuart, Memphis, Tenn.
Mrs. M. S. Stuart, Memphis, Tenn.
K. W. Dent, Atlanta, Ga.
E. H. Calloway, Kansas City, Mo.
Miss Emogene E. Carey, Atlanta, Ga.
Miss Ernestine Scott, Atlanta, Ga.
Miss Mildred L. Campbell, Chattanooga, Tenn.
Rev. A. C. Williams, Detroit, Mich.
Lee L. Brown, Louisville, Ky.
Mrs. L. A. George, Evansville, Ind.
G. A. Steward, Columbus, Ohio.
Wilson S. Reed, Detroit, Mich.
James E. Williams, Kansas City, Mo.
E. J. Lee, Kansas City, Mo.
Mrs. Mary Rogers, Adrian, Mich.
Mrs. Emma V. Freeman, Chicago, Ill.
Mrs. Gerlena Garrison, St. Louis, Mo.
F. A. Adams, E. St. Louis, Ill.
Mrs. Ardella Heath, Detroit, Mich.
Thomas A. Propio, Detroit, Mich.
Milton S. Allen, Chicago, Ill.
P. C. Bishop, Cleveland, Ohio.
F. H. Weaver, Cleveland, Ohio.
Miss Bobbie Allen, Chicago, Ill.
A. J. Baxter, Chicago, Ill.
E. F. Moore, Detroit, Mich.
D. S. Cunningham, Chicago, Ill.
Mrs. Wm. Kenner, Chicago, Ill.
Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Hester, Chicago, Ill.
Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Spratley, Akron, Ohio.
Wm. Stevenson, Washington, D. C.
J. C. Roy, Washington, D. C.
Richard Tarr, Chicago, Ill.
J. K. Jordan, Louisville, Ky.
Mrs. H. J. Bennett, Chicago, Ill.
Elmore Williams, Kansas City, Mo.
F. S. Jackson, Washington, D. C.
Wm. N. Sanders, Nashville, Tenn.
R. A. Ewin, Nashville, Tenn.
R. A. Westbrook, Washington, D. C.
Roy B. Imes, St. Louis, Mo.
Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Ross, Flint, Mich.
Mrs. Virginia Hoover, Chicago, Ill.
J. C. Smith, Cleveland, Ohio.
R. E. Johnson, Memphis, Tenn.
L. D. Wilburn, Memphis, Tenn.
G. W. Davis, Memphis, Tenn.
M. G. Browne, Memphis, Tenn.
M. S. Morning, Cincinnati, Ohio.
E. L. Powell, Charleston, Va.
J. S. Morning, Cleveland, Ohio.
G. L. Byrum, Mansfield, Ohio.
Conley I. McNeill, Springfield, O.
Forrest R. Murray, Dayton, Ohio.
James Hamilton, Dayton, Ohio.
B. I. Watley, Springfield, Ohio.

LIFE INSURANCE IN THE SCHOOLS

By William F. Savoy

The different subjects of life insurance as embodied in the curricula of our colleges give in many respects a theoretical background as a basis for those who anticipate the work as a career or avocation. This study alone, however, leaves the prospective solicitor in a very helpless position if he has not, in the interim, exposed himself to actual field work; and by field work is embodied office routine as well. No matter how many lectures from the insurance and business field visit a class to discuss with it the phases of life insurance (which indeed is helpful) nothing will take the place of learning by doing. And a man will not make the progress he should without a comprehensive theoretical foundation.

The above facts bring to mind the urgent need of the schools, wherever possible, to cooperate with the Home and District Offices in exchanging lectures, points of view, correspondence and workers to the end that the student who intends to enter the life insurance field may be brought into actual contact with conditions he needs must face, to abandon in his mind any illusion or fallacy, and enable our companies to select a man more nearly approaching the type desired. A closer contact with the classes in business administration, especially would not only afford healthy advertisement for the company, and render invaluable service to the students, but would form a ready channel to the company of students who graduate and expect to enter the life insurance work in some phase.

Is this necessary? At this time accredited colleges and universities are prepared to give examinations in vari-

ous subjects as a prerequisite to successful life insurance solicitation, to persons who did or could not avail themselves of the proper training in their school life, which they in good conscience ought to have.

Time and money could be saved by a rigid course in vocational education which might determine in a man's sophomore year whether he has the germ of requirements of a life insurance. Assuming that he has, some agent, who he rendered this man throughout the remaining school period—a service entailing little expense and a more profitable and less speculative investment of prospective salesmen.

Upon the Individual Agency Prices of \$150 each for matriculation, and accuracy in preparing and balancing and completing in every detail, inspection books there were twenty individual prizes awarded as follows:

F. M. Craig, Chattanooga, Tennessee.
B. R. Lamar, Memphis, Tennessee.
G. R. Christian, Columbus, Ohio.
E. W. Arnold, Dayton, Ohio.
Adam Hayes, Chicago, Illinois.
Jerry Ramey, West Virginia.
W. Mins, Cincinnati, Ohio.
J. C. Smith, Cleveland, Ohio.
E. R. Turner, Nashville, Tennessee.
L. R. Williams, Arkansas.
W. H. Jackson, Louisville, Kentucky.
G. L. Byrum, Mansfield, Ohio.
J. R. Dandridge, Akron, Ohio.
C. R. Holland, Chicago, Illinois.
C. R. Pearce, Chicago, Illinois.
F. A. McCoo, Chicago, Illinois.
T. R. Genns, Chicago, Illinois.
E. Beard, Chicago, Illinois.
S. Blanchard, Dayton, Ohio.

SPRING ST. "Y" BOYS ENJOY PERIOD AT ROGERS LAKE CAMP AUGUST 22-31, 1930.

The 45 boys who returned August 31st from the "Y" period at Rogers Lake Camp, Chesterville, Ohio, report that it was the most enjoyable and helpful period that they have attended. The program carried out the fourfold emphasis of the "Y" having for its objective the development of personality values in the lives of the boys. This included nature study and woodcraft, rifle practice, mass and group games, athletics, Bible study, hikes and treasure hunts, health lectures and council fire ceremonies.

Health Examination.
Before the boys went to camp they were examined by Drs. Jefferson and Giles, and a record of each boy was sent to the parents. This was a large contribution to the parents as it will give them a chance to check up on their boys' health.

Boys Who Attended Camp
Theodore Wilson
John Reese
Bruce Johnson
Paul McRoberts
Alfred Lee
Leonard Napper
Ernest Kelson
Clark Scott
Charles Ragan
Clifford Ganss
Simon McChlain
Thomas Holman, Worthington, O.
Franklin Hughes
T. S. Embry
Hunter Hopson
Luther Jones
Harry Bailey
Frederick Johnson
William Watson
William Williams
Charles Winston
Kenneth Alld
Clarence Edwards
Joseph Little
Jack Blackwell
Clyde Haynie
E. A. Calloway, Jr.
J. M. Worley, Worthington, O.
Henry Ware
Ray Hughes
Roy C. Carter
Charles Edwards
Paul Cook
Louis Shipley
Harold Banks
Clifford Stephens
Wm. Austin, Delaware, Ohio.
Henry Bland
Robert Stephens
Willard Hoover
Ralph Nelson
Quinn Embry
Frederick Hughes
Jesse Dickinson
Contributed by
W. C. WOODSON,
Executive Secretary Spring St. Y. M. C. A., by request of District Office.

Groups and Leaders
The camp organization planned to encourage group loyalty and participation, divided the boys into five different groups with high school and college young men as leaders. The following leaders directed the program: Hunter Hopson and Jesse Dickinson, nature study; Quinn Embry and George Young, athletics—Paul Jackson, woodcraft—Truman Gibson, Council Fire Ceremonies and Night Programs; Dr. Peter A. Volpe, music and health lectures; and Capt. S. B. Barrows, rifle practice. Mr. Jackson's group received the Honor Emblem, donated by the Ohio Pennant Co., for carrying the highest number of points in all activities. This marks the second consecutive year that this leader's group has received this award.

Guest of Honor
During the period Mrs. Mary E. Cartwright, of the State Health Department was a visitor at camp and gave three interesting lectures to the boys on health subjects. Mr. William Bell, tackle on varsity football team of Ohio State, spent three days at camp. Much of his time was spent telling

PRIZE WINNERS ANNUAL COLLECTION INDIVIDUAL INSPECTION CAMPAIGN

The prize winners for the Annual Individual Collection Inspection Campaign for the period from September 15th to September 27th are announced by the Industrial Department.

There were no Capital Prizes awarded for the largest net advances.

In the Individual Agency Debts Prizes for the largest percentage of collections, prize winners are as follows:

Debits from \$1 to \$30
H. T. Jones, Columbus, Ohio—First Prize \$5.00. Collection Percentage 28%.
H. K. Brownley, Charleston, West Va.—Second Prize \$2.00. Collection Percentage 21%.

Debits from \$30.01 to \$60
W. O. Parr, Dyersburg, Tenn.—First Prize \$7.00. Collection Percentage 138%.
B. Newton, Kansas City, Mo.—Second Prize \$3.00. Collection Percentage 117%.

Debits from \$60.01 to \$90
G. Plater, Cleveland, Ohio—First Prize \$10.00. Collection Percentage 170%.
F. H. Weaver, Cleveland, Ohio—Second Prize \$5.00. Collection Percentage 143%.

Debits from \$90.01 to \$120
W. E. Stevenson, Washington, D. C.—First Prize \$15.00. Collection Percentage 115%.

R. Thompson, Cincinnati, Ohio—Second Prize \$10.00. Collection Percentage 106%.

Upon the Individual Agency Prices of \$150 each for matriculation, and accuracy in preparing and balancing and completing in every detail, inspection books there were twenty individual prizes awarded as follows:

F. M. Craig, Chattanooga, Tennessee.
B. R. Lamar, Memphis, Tennessee.
G. R. Christian, Columbus, Ohio.
E. W. Arnold, Dayton, Ohio.
Adam Hayes, Chicago, Illinois.
Jerry Ramey, West Virginia.
W. Mins, Cincinnati, Ohio.
J. C. Smith, Cleveland, Ohio.
E. R. Turner, Nashville, Tennessee.
L. R. Williams, Arkansas.
W. H. Jackson, Louisville, Kentucky.
G. L. Byrum, Mansfield, Ohio.
J. R. Dandridge, Akron, Ohio.
C. R. Holland, Chicago, Illinois.
C. R. Pearce, Chicago, Illinois.
F. A. McCoo, Chicago, Illinois.
T. R. Genns, Chicago, Illinois.
E. Beard, Chicago, Illinois.
S. Blanchard, Dayton, Ohio.

COLUMBUS, OHIO NOTES

Dr. Howard D. Giles, local physician, attended the annual Conference of American Medical Association which convened in Detroit, June 22-27 at the new Masonic Temple.

There were 5,187 American physicians in attendance.

A few of the problems of public moment discussed were:

1. Public health program which urged the yearly periodic examination for health purposes.

2. The menace of socialism in Medical practice.

3. Causes of high infant mortality in America—the most important factors are:

(a) lack of pre-natal care
(b) economic situation of the individual directly
(c) Clinics are opened to so many people that proper care cannot be administered to each particular case.

4. Solicitation of all American agencies to direct the fight of cancer.

(More people are dying each year from this disease. Treatment of cancer should be started promptly so that proper care could be instituted.)

Dean J. H. J. J. Upham of Ohio Medical School was one of the outstanding speakers.

ORDINARY BULLETIN—AUGUST 1930

Districts	Paid For	Restored and Revived	Written
Home Office	\$366,500	\$2,000	\$20,000
Deluxe (Chicago)	31,000	1,500	25,250
Newark, N. J.	28,000	7,000	20,125
Wayne County (Detroit)	23,000	19,250	3,500
Kentucky	19,000	—	9,000
West Virginia	18,500	5,500	2,500
Dayton, Ohio	13,000	1,500	2,500
Atlantic City, N. J.	11,500	2,000	22,500
Cincinnati, O.	11,000	4,000	1,500
Chattanooga, Tenn.	10,500	1,500	4,000
Columbus, O.	10,000	10,000	3,000
Fields Agency (Detroit)	9,000	1,000	4,000
Arkansas	7,500	10,500	6,000
St. Louis, Mo.	6,000	2,000	10,000
Akron, Ohio	6,000	1,500	10,000
Cleveland, Ohio	6,000	4,000	8,500
Nashville, Tenn.	5,000	7,000	9,000
Michigan State	4,500	—	3,000
Chicago, Ill.	4,000	—	—
Danville, Ill.	4,000	—	—
Baltimore, Md.	4,000	2,500	1,000
Washington, D. C.	4,000	3,000	1,500
E. St. Louis, Ill.	3,500	500,000	5,000
Kansas City, Mo.	3,000	—	500,000
Bloomington, Ill.	2,000	—	—
Memphis, Tenn.	2,000	1,000	—
Rock Island, Ill.	500,000	500,000	—
Champaign, Ill.	2,000	—	—
Toledo, Ohio	1,500	—	1,000
Camden, N. J.	1,000	—	—
Southern Illinois	5,000	—	17,000
Mansfield, Ohio	5,000	—	20,000
Total	\$458,000	\$96,300	\$186,350

AGENTS (Minimum Attention \$4000)

Agency	Paid For	Restored and Revived	Written
Home Office	206,000	—	—
E. L. Powell	16,000	\$47,500	\$20,000
West Va.	13,500	1,000	117,000
G. H. Bowen	13,500	1,000	8,000
A. J. Holmes	11,000	1,000	10,000
W. S. Morning	10,000	3,500	—
W. H. Stevenson	10,000	—	—
S. G. Dix	9,500	1,000	9,500
A. H. Dunbar	9,000	—	—
W. J. Fields	9,000	1,000	3,500
A. L. Garvin	8,000	—	2,500
Columbus	8,000	—	2,500
L. R. Edmunds	6,500	1,000	2,000
Wayne County	6,500	9,000	1,600
Deluxe	6,000	—	6,000
Nashville	5,500	—	8,500
C. Ross	5,000	7,000	1,000
Wayne County	5,000	1,000	1,500
Dayton	4,500	500,000	3,000
Baltimore	4,000	—	1,000
Cleveland	3,500	2,000	7,000
Arkansas	3,000	—	1,500
Washington	2,500	1,500	500
Newark	2,500	500	3,500
Wayne County	2,500	3,000	3,000
Perry Jones	2,000	—	4,000
Wayne County	2,000	8,125	4,000
Walker Clark	1,500	—	5,000
H. E. McCottry	1,500	—	8,000
W. D. Dunlap	1,000	—	4,000
Wayne County	1,000	6,500	1,000
Frederick Jones	1,000	2,500	1,000
E. E. Warren	1,000	—	11,000
Southern Ill.	1,000	—	3,500
E. L. Redmon	1,000	—	5,500
Southern Ill.	750	—	4,000
S. Blanchard	750	—	4,000
J. L. Collins	—	250	4,000
Boyd Imes	—	42,750	42,500
MISCELLANEOUS AGENTS	77,000	—	—
Total for Month	\$458,000	\$86,300	\$186,350

II. ANNOUNCEMENT OF BOUSFIELD DRIVE

"A Annual Bousfield Drive in Ordinary, Casualty and Industrial. Special prizes will be awarded for outstanding achievement during the Bousfield Drive beginning Monday, September 28th, ending Friday, October 31st.

Last years Bousfield Drive netted three quarters of a million. Let's make it two million this year.

III. 1931 HOME COMING ANNOUNCEMENT

A. De Luxe Club 100,000 Paid for Business \$40.00 Net Debt increase.
B. Club of Excellence 75,000 Paid for Business \$5.00 Net Debt increase.
C. Club of Merit 50,000 Paid for Business \$15.00 Net Debt increase.
D. Per Diem Club 25,000 Paid for Business \$10.00 Net Debt increase.

The above mentioned Clubs are self explanatory. Instead of having a strenuous six or seven week's campaign just prior to the Home Coming, we shall endeavor to conduct a ten months' drive beginning October 1st and culminating July 31st. Begin at once on the 1931 Home Coming Campaign.

Watch for subsequent Bulletins.

T. K. GIBSON, Production Department.

Dr. and Mrs. H. D. Giles spent a part of their honeymoon in Canada, Chicago, Dayton and Detroit recently, and while in Detroit, Dr. Giles attended the Annual Conference of the American Medical Association.

The 372nd Inf. U. S. Army returned July 1st from Camp Perry, Ohio, where it had been going through the Annual Field Training program since June 12th. The regiment is made up of units throughout Ohio and also provides training for all reserve officers in Indiana, Kentucky, West Virginia and Ohio. All phases of military training are undergone during this period at beautiful Camp Perry, Ohio, situated on Lake Erie and known to be the finest training grounds in America. It also contains the finest rifle range in the world and each year the National matches which attract teams from every country in the world are held there.

Major Howard C. Gilbert, commanding officer of the 372nd Inf., was troop commander having 30 officers and 500 men in training. Wilberforce University was represented by several officers, as was Kentucky and West Virginia.

During the training period the camp was visited by many high officials of the government and the troops were reviewed by Hon. Myers V. Cooper, Governor and staff, who pronounced the troops among the best in the service. In addition to field training there is always a social side and several bridge parties and dances are given by the officers, wives and families who are quartered on the reservation. Many visitors are present from every where and are always welcome.

The headquarters of the regiment is in Columbus, Ohio as well as several other units as follows:
Headquarters—Howard C. Gilbert, Major
HQ. Company—1st Lt. John S. Burrell
Company F—Captain James A. Nichols
1st Lt. Robert R. Brown
2nd Lt. John H. Walker
Med. Det.—Capt. W. C. Cooper
Band—Sol P. White, Warrant Officer
The 372nd Inf. has one of the most outstanding records in the Military history and is justly proud, it being the only regimental organization in Ohio authorized by the War Department to honor upon its "Color" a foreign decoration having been awarded the French Croix De Guerre with Palm, for meritorious service during the world war.

Submitted upon request of Dist. Office by Major Howard C. Gilbert.

STEVENSON'S PHILOSOPHY

One of the most interesting informal talks at the home-coming banquet was a brief statement by Wm. Stevenson, manager of our Washington, D. C. office on the subject of "Conscience in Life Enterprises." Mr. Stevenson related that he had frequently talked to respective policy-holders, who attempted to put him off with the statement that they had no conscience in colored people and could not rely on colored people. He asked them if they lived in Washington during the Washington Riot shortly after the close of the war. When they answered "yes" and went on to recite what a period of distress and agony those few days had been and now it was dangerous for a black face to be seen in certain sections of Washington, his question was:

"On whom did you depend during that period?" He clenched his argument by stating that "the same way that you relied on your own people in times of distress and physical violence, in the same way you will have to rely on them, if distress comes along economic and business lines." He stated that he had sold much of the large amount of insurance sold in Washington by making people think was just that little bit of reasoning following his questioning.

NIGHT CALLS

Remember that the average family of four carries only \$1500 life insurance.

In straight canvassing, make it a rule to canvass from door to door. Do not skip any house. The home you pass up may be the one in which you would get some business. You cannot guess from the outside what your chances of writing business may be.

An agent on an industrial debt has a great advantage over one who writes Ordinary exclusively in getting Ordinary prospects on the husband, because he can pave the way for the interview with the husband by showing the need for life insurance protection to the person who is most interested, the prospect's wife. Ask the average mother on your debt or whom you meet in canvassing, just how long she could get along if her husband should die tonight. If she is now would he be in position to face the future financially independent. Most of them would be without funds within a month, necessitating their accepting whatever kind of employment they could secure, mostly at low wages, perhaps taking one or two of the children out of school to help the family income by selling newspapers or running errands, thereby almost destroying their chances for success in life. When the wife is made to realize the position that she is in, the risk that she is running through insufficient life insurance on her husband, it will make the way easy for the night call, and you may be assured of her co-operation in securing the application for Ordinary.

HOW FIGURES LIE

A young debt carrier had worked for a certain insurance company for about three years, when it behooved him to ask for a raise; so the manager began to do a little figuring.

"You see," he pointed out to his clerk, "there are 365 days in a year and you work 8 hours a day, which makes 121 2/3 days; then there are 52 Sundays and subtracting these leave 69 2/3 days. There are 13 legal, 2 race, and 1 circus days, and taking these away 54 2/3 days are left."

"You have 1 hour for lunch every day which, summed up, makes 14 days and this leaves 40 2/3 days. Every Saturday afternoon you get off to buy your grandmother or help a maiden aunt hang pictures and this makes 25 2/3 days and leaves 14 days. Then I have to give you a vacation of one week every summer and this makes a remainder of seven days out of the year that you really work on your debt. As the company is losing money by paying you over a period of a year when in fact you are working just a week, I can't give you the raise anyway. Good-night."

—Antony moss.

WERE YOU BORN IN OCTOBER?

If you were you are under Scorpio (the scorpion) which the ancients believed to be the sign of war, disease and woe. However, people born under this sign are generally inspired, ambitious, generous and energetic. Also they are said to be possessed of marvelous vibratory forces—people of indomitable will and great self-control—being calm, cool and complacent in great emergencies. All in all, there are no more practical or sensible individuals than the October born. Their birth gems are the beryl and opal; their birth flowers the dahlia, and their astral colors light blue, crimson and black.

NOT ON THE MENU

Impatient Diner: Hey, waiter—hey! All right, sir, but we shall have to send out for it.

GRADE 100%

The REAL TEST of a Life Insurance Company lies in its service to its policyholders.

Prompt payment of claims, averaging less than 12 hours after complete death proof is received, and the development of policies with steady and liberal settlement features have been important factors in the new, consistent growth of the Supreme Liberty Life Insurance Co.